

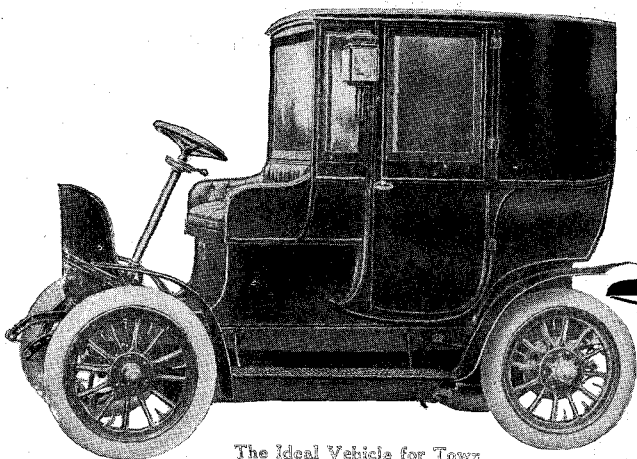
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PUBLIC OPINION, combined July 7th, 1906, with THE LITERARY DIGEST



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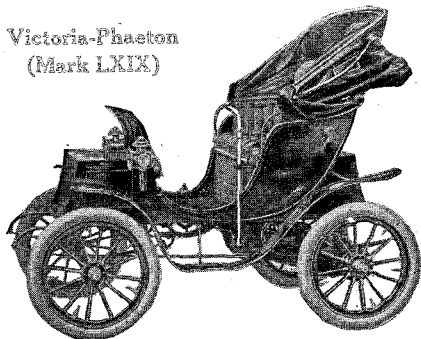
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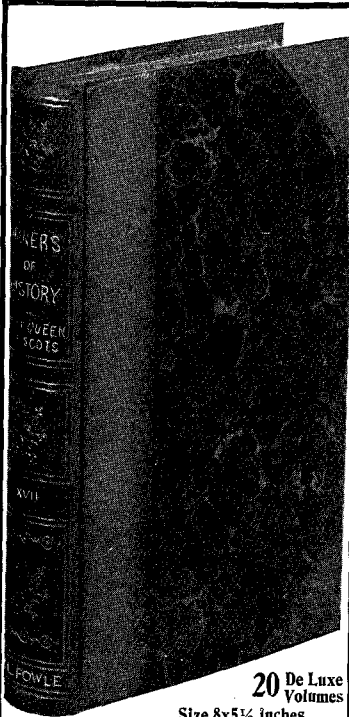
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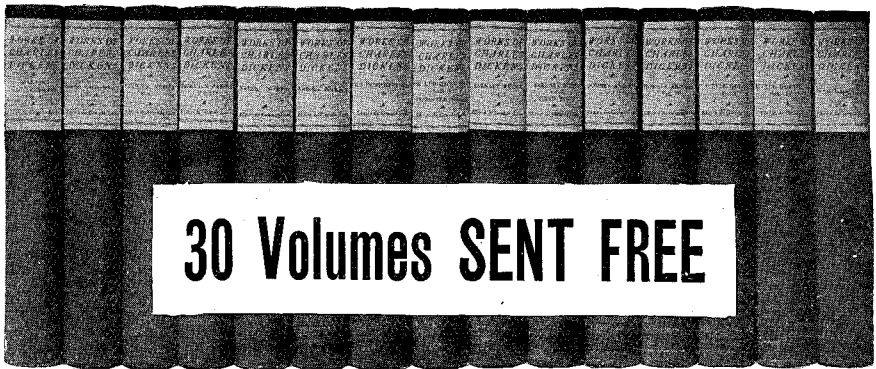
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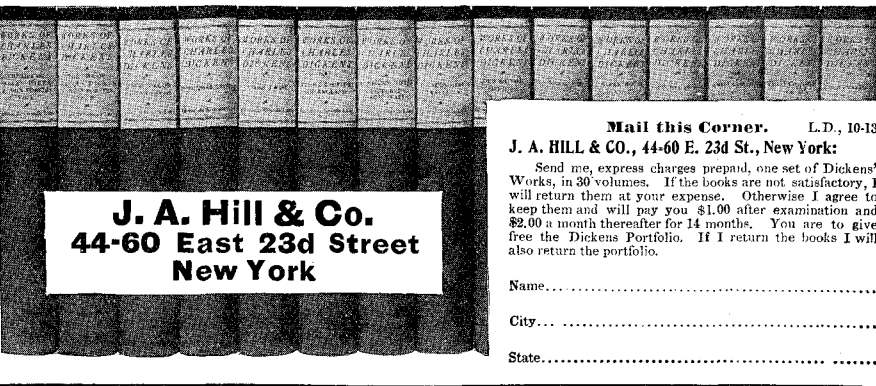
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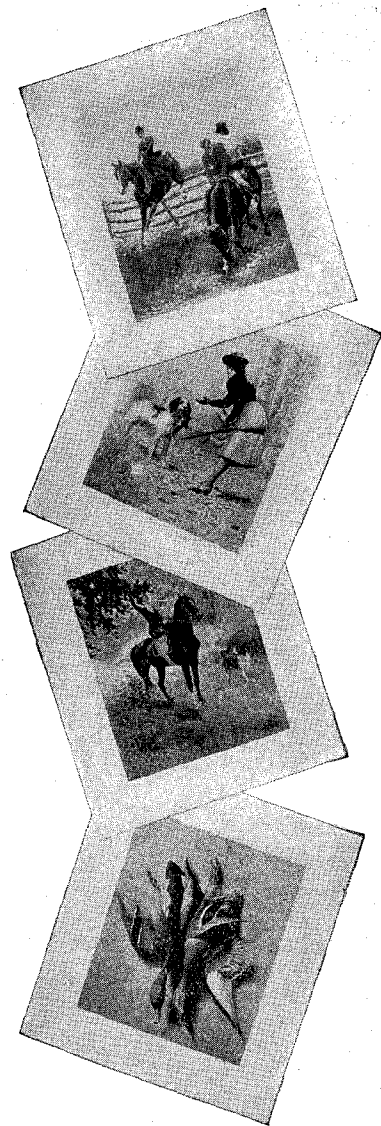
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THE LITERARY DIGEST

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION, combined July 7, 1906, with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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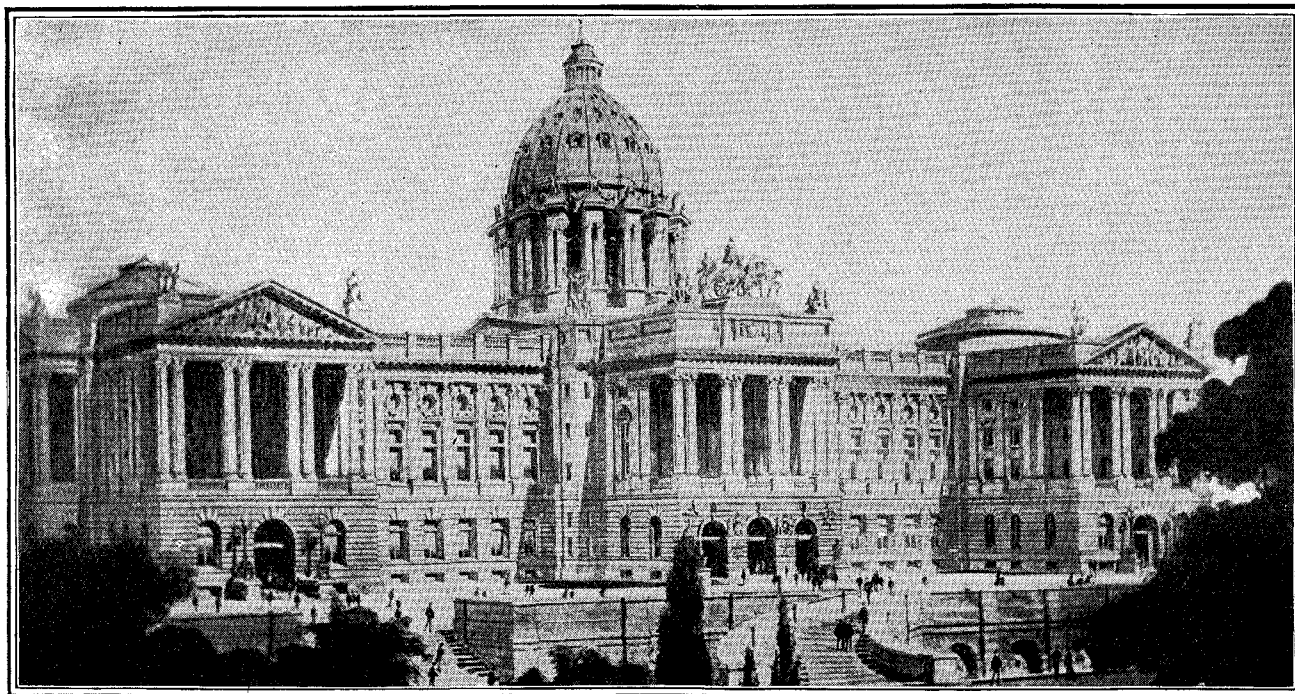
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THE PRESIDENT'S HARRISBURG SPEECH.

IN Pennsylvania, at any rate, President Roosevelt's speech at the dedication of the capitol is regarded as an important utterance. "The address of to-day," says the *Harrisburg Telegraph* (Rep.), "forms a most valued addition to the public utterances of 'the typical American,'" and the *Philadelphia Inquirer* (Rep.) believes "the address of President Roosevelt, perhaps, was the greatest that he has ever made." The *Philadelphia Public Ledger* (Ind.) attributes importance to the speech "because it indicates unmistakably that during the remainder of his term his Adminis-

"In the effort to reform existing conditions where they are wrong, in the effort to strive, for instance, as I am striving to give a constantly increasing governmental supervision over the use of wealth, in railroads, in big corporations, in all business, remember that our success is conditioned upon our neither being led astray by the reactionaries on one side nor by the sinister or foolish extremists on the other.

"All honest men must abhor and reprobate any effort to excite hostility to men of wealth as such. We should do all we can to encourage thrift and business energy, to put a premium upon the conduct of the man who honestly earns his livelihood and more than his livelihood, and who honestly uses the money he has



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tration is not to be a tame and acquiescent one, but a time of restless and persistent advance in the radical constructive policies which have already made his term in the White House memorable." Some of the President's ideas are as follows:

"Our immense industrial success brings great problems. There is every reason why the Government should exercise a constantly increasing supervision over and control of the great fortunes used in business, so as to see that the great corporations, the great fortunes generally that are used in business, shall be so used as to be in the interest of and not against the interests of the ordinary people, the general public. Never for one moment permit that movement for the supervision of wealth, that movement to see that wealth is used aright, to degenerate into a movement of hatred and malice. Hatred and malice are mighty ugly sentiments and are just as bad if you hate and envy a rich man as if you hate and look down upon a poor man. The safe doctrine is to give each man fair play, and just a little more than fair play if you can.

earned. But it is our duty to see, in the interest of the people, that there is adequate supervision and control over the business use of the swollen fortunes of to-day, and also wisely to determine the conditions upon which these fortunes are to be transmitted and the percentage that they shall pay to the Government, whose protecting arm alone enables them to exist. Only the nation can do this work. To relegate it to the States is a farce, and is simply another way of saying that it shall not be done at all.

"Under a wise and far-seeing interpretation of the interstate-commerce clause of the Constitution I maintain that the National Government should have complete power to deal with all of this wealth which in any way goes into the commerce between the States, and practically all of it that is employed in the great corporations does thus go in."

Instead of causing President Roosevelt to turn back, says the *Springfield Republican* (Ind.), "the Bryan revival in the Democracy rather leads him on, and there is in his present attitude something

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of the note of defiance to these conservative Republican forces from whom he has wrested the party control." *The Republican* goes on:

"But, understand, the Roosevelt radicalism is not like unto that of other men—vain howlers and class demagogues appealing to the worst instincts of the people. It is something peculiar to itself, and offers the only refuge from class hate and Socialism on the one hand, and a plutocracy on the other. Beware, in a word, of imitations which pretend to be the real thing!"

The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) would have it that the President out-Hearsts Hearst. To quote:

"Had Mr. Roosevelt made his Harrisburg speech in New York, it would have been hailed, and with good reason, as an aid, conscious or unwitting, to the Hearst campaign. As it is, most readers simply said, 'Well, I see Teddy is at it again,' and passed to the order of the day.

"That the public remains 'most unusually calm' in the midst of all these inflammatory utterances shows at least that the poison of politics can not be made our daily food without provoking a reaction. It indicates, too, a confidence that the bases of our Government and our society lie too deep to be overturned by the first unscrupulous aspirant to office that comes along. Perpetual agitation, sempiternal shrieking, necessarily result in such indifference. With all the superlatives used up long ago, wherewith shall the public now be flogged into apprehension? The agitator must have his day. The ambitious or frenzied politician will strut his little hour. Meanwhile the real development of the nation and the course of civilization will be determined by other and mightier forces."

"It is an exceedingly adroit political address," observes the Philadelphia *Ledger*, already quoted. "The world has notice that the radicals who have captured the Democratic party are not the true enemies of corporate greed, but that the real St. George is in the White House, at the head of the Republican party." Evidently, remarks the New York *World* (Dem.), "he does not propose letting Congress rest on a good past record, and will find plenty of work for idle hands to do." *The World* highly commends the inheritance-tax idea. The Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) is strongly in favor of the entire policy. It says of the Federal power the President advocates:

"This power has already been employed in the Federal railroad legislation with which President Roosevelt is associated, legislation destined to be extended and made more effective. Senator Knox, whose praise by President Roosevelt the voters of this State will echo and approve in the Northern Securities case showed one path along which Federal power over corporations could wisely and safely move. A like extension in other directions, by statute and decision, through the use of the same powers over corporations in interstate commerce, is destined 'to render far more stable the present system,' by removing abuses not only themselves evil, but the pretext for a dangerous agitation against all property and in behalf of wild would-be remedies more perilous than the evils they seek to remove.

"The Government ought not," says President Roosevelt, compressing his position into a sentence, 'to conduct the business of the country; but it ought to regulate it so that it shall be conducted in the interest of the public.'

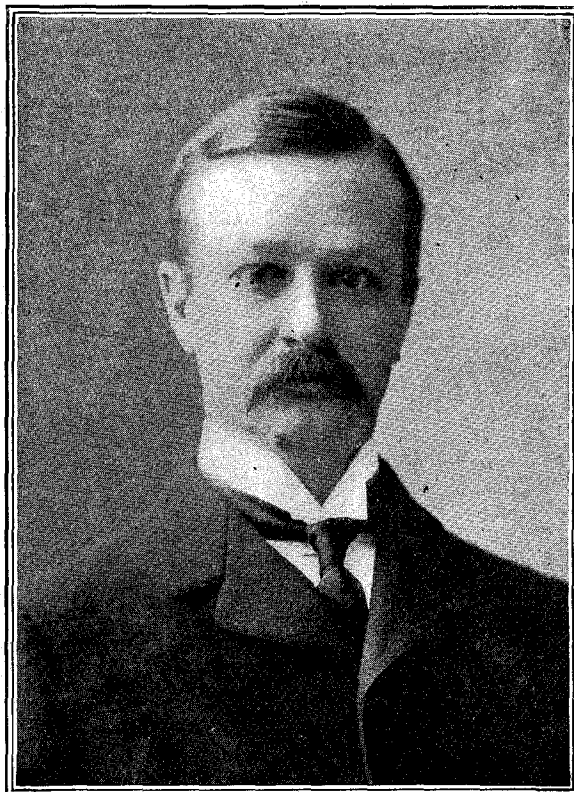
"This sums the momentous issue which to-day opens before the American people. Either the efficient regulation of the business of railroads, or charlatans will find a hearing for their government ownership. Either apply the curb of law to great trusts embracing an entire industry in their working, or some Socialist scheme will seek to place the ownership of the productive agencies of society in the hands of the State.

"No man who sees and appreciates this issue and this peril, so admirably summed by President Roosevelt, but will respond to his appeal that the future be rightly planned, neither becoming the victim of monopoly nor subject to class hatred, rancor, brutality, or mob violence. To prevent these twin perils wise laws and their enforcement are demanded, and yet more the high citizenship for which President Roosevelt makes a just and eloquent demand."

CABINET CHANGES.

THE Attorney-General and the Secretary of the Treasury are the two officials who usually come in for the worst drubbing from the opposition press. Whatever they do is wrong. Secret favoritism for the foes of the Republic is detected in every movement. Now that the two men who have been holding these positions on the firing-line have decided to retire, there is considerable public interest in the men who are to take their places. The Washington correspondents, in despatches evidently inspired by official information, announce that George von L. Meyer, who has been living amid scenes of fire and sword as ambassador to Russia, has been selected for one of these posts. As the Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun* tells it:

"Leslie M. Shaw will surrender the Treasury portfolio on February 1, 1907, and William Henry Moody will retire from the At-



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GEORGE VON L. MEYER.

Slated for a life of ease in the Cabinet.

torney-Generalship in the winter, probably before January 1. It was the President's intention at the time Mr. Moody's retirement was arranged for to transfer Charles J. Bonaparte from the Navy Department to the head of the Department of Justice. Since then Mr. Bonaparte has acquired a liking for his present duties as Secretary of the Navy, and it is now believed to be likely that he will express a preference for remaining in that place. President Roosevelt will comply with any request of that character from Mr. Bonaparte.

"Should Mr. Bonaparte retain the Navy portfolio, Mr. Meyer will probably become Secretary of the Treasury upon the retirement of Mr. Shaw, altho the President has considered the names of other prominent Republicans for that office, and it is believed that one of them is Postmaster-General Cortelyou, whose administration of the Post-Office Department is so satisfactory, however, that Mr. Roosevelt may not desire to make a change there.

"It is quite likely that the retirement of Mr. Shaw and Mr. Moody will cause considerable shifting about in the Cabinet. If the original intention to transfer Mr. Bonaparte from the Navy Department should be carried out, Mr. Metcalf, the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, may express a desire to become the head of the naval administration. When the President asked Mr. Metcalf to become a member of his Cabinet Mr. Metcalf wanted to be Secretary of the Navy, but Paul Morton was appointed to that

place and Mr. Metcalf went to Commerce and Labor. Mr. Metcalf still retains his great liking for naval affairs, but he now appears to be satisfied with his present office and may not desire to make a change.

"It is believed in Washington that if Mr. Metcalf should surrender the Commerce-and-Labor portfolio, James R. Garfield, of Ohio, the Commissioner of Corporations, would succeed him. The changes indicated would still leave the Treasury Department open to Mr. Meyer, who in any event will enter the Cabinet."

NEW YORK STATE DEMOCRATIC PRESS ON HEARST.

IN a canvass made by THE LITERARY DIGEST of the Democratic newspapers of New York State, Mr. Hearst has proven beyond a doubt to be acceptable to the majority. We have not yet heard from all the 165 papers addressed, but our returns are proportionally very much like those of the New York Times. The Times finds that of 83 papers, 71 are in favor of Mr. Hearst, that is, only one in every eight is against him. It is true, however, that many of the Democratic papers supporting him seem more or less apologetic and anxiously announce that it is their principle to support the Democratic party, regardless of who the candidates are. The Schoharie Republican and County Democrat, for instance, writes us that it "supports regular nominees of the Democratic party first, last, and all the time." The Fort Plains Standard, similarly, while not strongly in favor of Mr. Hearst, believes "in regularity" and therefore "we shall support the ticket to the best of our ability." Some are, of course, more enthusiastic over their candidate. The Batavia Times thinks that "some will leave the Democratic party, but many new voters will come into the party." The Tarrytown Press-Record shows that Mr. Hearst had 135 majority of the up-State delegates and only 33 majority of the delegates from Greater New York, from which is deduced the acceptability of Mr. Hearst up-State. The Yonkers Herald thinks it is Mr. Hearst's individual work and worth among the voters that will elect him; and the Mechanicville Mercury, in common with many other papers, sees in Mr. Hearst a daring St. George who will conquer the dragon that trails in and about Wall Street. Quoth The Mercury:

"No poor man would dare to beard the buccaneers of Wall Street in their den. No man who could not command the publicity of the press would dare undertake to drive out such thieves as fastened themselves on the funds of the policy-holders of the big life-insurance companies. No man of less courage than Hearst would dare take the gas thieves by the throat and demand that they obey the law. No man other than Hearst in all New York State could so well

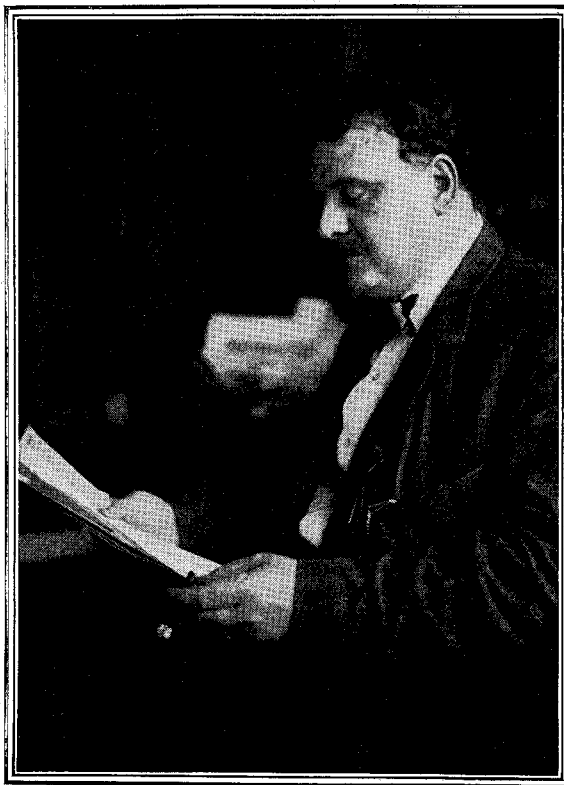


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WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST.

"Murphy may be for me, but I am not for Murphy."

the candidate of the Democratic party, we feel it our duty to support the ticket." And the Buffalo Times likewise remarks, "Now that Mr. Hearst has been nominated by the Democratic Convention



MAX IHMSEN,
Hearst's campaign manager.

of public affairs, will work body and soul to prevent Hearst's election. All true Democrats, all those who still have at heart the broad and upright principles of the Democracy should repudiate Hearst."

have paved the way for railroad-rate legislation and the Pure-Food law. 'The Plunderbund,' a name aptly given to Wall Street interests that prey on the common people, steal public franchises, manipulate stocks, speculate with the assets of banks, insurance companies, railroads, and industrial corporations, hate the very name of Hearst and will vote for his opponent, but thousands of Republicans who believe that stern check should be placed on the nefarious methods of the business buccaneers and pirates will support him."

The Elmira Daily Gazette and Free Press gives a sample of some of the Hearst support in the speech of Mr. John B. Stanchfield. He said:

"I will support Mr. Hearst as the nominee of the Democratic Convention.

"We made the strongest fight we were capable of against him, and we were spanked; that's all. I have never refused to vote the ticket, and I am too old to begin bolting a Democratic ticket now. As Hearst is the Convention's choice, I think all true Democrats should rally to his support, and not only elect him, but help him to give us a clean, wholesome administration."

In similar vein the Herkimer County News, which had been inveighing against Mr. Hearst's candidacy, says, after the event: "We have no apologies or regrets to offer for what has been said, but as Mr. Hearst is now

the candidate of the Democratic party, we feel it our duty to support the ticket." And the Buffalo Times likewise remarks, "Now that Mr. Hearst has been nominated by the Democratic Convention together with other strong candidates, it is the duty of every Democrat in the State to do everything in his power for the success of the ticket." "It behooves the party to sink personal differences" is the urgent suggestion of the Watertown Re-Union. The Cobleskill Index supports him "loyally" because he is the "regular" candidate, and prophesies a large vote. Many others speak in the same tenor.

Of the opponents in the Democratic camp some feel very bitterly against the candidate. The Utica Observer cries, "This is a day of political pigmies!" The Ithaca Democrat and the Rochester Union and Advertiser flatly decline to support him, and the Patchogue Argus says:

"Those who contemplate voting for Hearst must realize that it is a vote cast for radicalism, for Socialism, for the utter and complete upsetting of the existing order of things.

"The men who believe in public honesty, in a high standard of public morals, in the sane management

THE DANGEROUS FRAUD IN PATENT MEDICINES.

ALL of the recent exposures and "muck-raking" articles have evoked more or less newspaper comment. But upon the series of articles in *Collier's Weekly* by Mr. Samuel Hopkins Adams, laying bare the swindle and quackery of most patent medicines, the press has been absolutely silent. THE LITERARY DIGEST, accustomed to present newspaper comment to its readers, must in this instance point to the singular scarcity of that commodity. The reason for that, we are told, is that the manufacturers of the nostrums, by means of their enormous advertising contracts, have succeeded in keeping the newspapers muzzled.

"I take it," says Mr. Mark Sullivan in an article in *Collier's Weekly*, "I take it if any man should assert that there is one subject on which the newspapers of the United States, acting in concert and as a unit, will deny full and free discussion, he would be smiled at as an intemperate fanatic. The thing is too incredible." And yet it is shown with documentary proofs in the *Collier's* series that contracts for advertising made by patent medicines with newspapers carry what is known as the "red clause," which in the case of the Cheney Medical Company, makers of Hall's Catarrh Cure, reads like this: "It is mutually agreed that this contract is void if any law is enacted by your State restricting or prohibiting the manufacture or sale of proprietary medicines." This is printed in heavy red type across the face of the contract. The J. C. Ayer Company, makers of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, has a provision against printing in the newspapers anything "detrimental to J. C. Ayer Company's interests." These are some of the ways in which the press is muzzled against the great fraud which Mr. Samuel Hopkins Adams has been exposing in *Collier's*.

The danger in this article of commerce, the patent medicine, is that its fraud is not merely an imposition on the purse of the purchaser, but that usually it is a deadly poison, like the cocaïn and morphin of the so-called "catarrh-cures," "soothing-sirups," and "cough-remedies," or a mixture largely alcoholic, as the "bitters," "sarsaparillas," and "tonics." By means of these medicines, many people who believe themselves to be leading temperate and exemplary lives are becoming drug-fiends and alcoholics without knowing it.

In this article we can touch only the high places of Mr. Adams's able series. We can only mention the better known "remedies," the widely advertised. The alcoholic stimulants known as Peruna, Paine's Celery Compound, Duffy's Pure Malt Whisky, come in this category. Peruna, outside of an insignificant quantity of certain drugs (less than one-half of 1 per cent.) is made up of alcohol and water, in the proportion of one to three. The cost is about 15 to 18 cents a bottle, which sells for \$1. A well-known authority on drug addictions writes Mr. Adams as follows:

"A number of physicians have called my attention to the use of Peruna, both preceding and following alcohol and drug addictions. Lydia Pinkham's Compound is another dangerous drug used

largely by drinkers; Paine's Celery Compound also. I have in the last two years met four cases of persons who drank Peruna in large quantities to intoxication. This was given to them originally as a tonic. They were treated under my care as simple alcoholics."

In short, where a given bottle of whisky would contain 50 per cent. of alcohol, the same bottle of Peruna would contain 28 per cent. alcohol, Paine's Celery Compound 21 per cent., Hostetter's Stomach Bitters 44.3 per cent. The Government has prohibited the sale of Peruna among the Indians because of its intoxicating effects. Other "remedies" are similarly alcoholic. As Mr. Adams says: "Lydia Pinkham appeals to suffering womanhood with 20 per cent. of alcohol; Hood's Sarsaparilla cures 'that tired feeling' with 18 per cent.; Burdock's Blood Bitters, with 25 per cent.;

Ayer's Sarsaparilla with 26 per cent." So far as concerns the testimonials, Mr. Adams finds that in twenty-one of thirty-six letters by members of Congress "there is no indication that the writer has ever tasted the remedy which he so warmly praises." As a matter of fact, there is a man in Washington who procures testimonials from Congressmen at so much a head.

As an example of how patent-medicine manufacturers work on human credulity may be cited Liquozone. Twenty years ago, when microbes became a leading topic, Radam's Microbe Killer, a compound containing sulfuric and muriatic acids, was a widely advertised remedy. When the microbe gave way to the "germ" and the "bacillus," Liquozone arose. This "relies on a weak solution of sulfuric and sulfurous acids, with an occasional trace of hydrochloric or hydrobromic acid. Mostly it is water." It is advertised to cure thirty-seven varieties of disease, including

"contagious diseases," which head admits of further numerous divisions. The claim made is that Liquozone is liquid oxygen. "Liquid oxygen," says Mr. Adams, "doesn't exist above a temperature of 229° below zero. One spoonful would freeze a man's tongue, teeth, and throat to equal solidity before he had time to swallow." The truth is that the sulfuric acid of Liquozone is oil of vitriol; sulfurous acid is another corrosive poison.

In an article entitled "The Subtle Poisons," Mr. Adams dwells on the danger of the number of ready "remedies" that reach even the thinking classes. Orangeine, one of the best-known, prints its formula, but comparatively few people know what "acetanilid" is. To quote Mr. Adams: "The wickedness of the fraud lies in this: that whereas the nostrum, by virtue of its acetanilid content, thins the blood, depresses the heart, and finally undermines the whole system, it claims to strengthen the heart and produce better blood." Mr. Adams subjoins a heart-rending list of deaths through headache-powders or "bracers," containing acetanilid and taken without a doctor's prescription. Bromo-Seltzer, so frequently taken, the usual dose being "a heaping teaspoonful," contains about ten grains of acetanilid to the dose. Five grains have been known to produce fatal results. Megrimine is another acetanilid "remedy," and so, for that matter, are most other nostrums of the "headache" sort. Antikamnia, so often taken by women, is



SAMUEL HOPKINS ADAMS,
Who showed the fraud in patent medicines.

no less dangerous or fraudulent than Orangeine." Mr. Adams warns all against taking without prescription the following acetanilid "remedies":

"Orangeine,	Megrimine,	Ammonol,
Bromo-Seltzer,	Anti-Headache,	Salacetin,
Royal Pain Powders,	Dr. Davis's Headache	Phenalgin,
Miniature Headache	Powders,	Cephalgin.
Powders,	Antikamnia,	

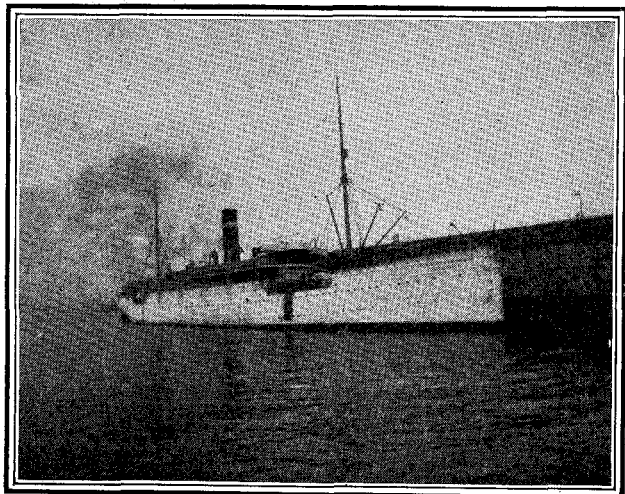
and practically all of the drug-store-vended 'headache cures' and 'anti-pain' remedies."

And so Mr. Adams goes on to show that Mrs. Winslow's Soothing-Syrup, for instance, is so often responsible for the opium habit; that Birney's Catarrhal Powder, Dr. Cole's Catarrh Cure, Dr. Gray's Catarrh Powder, and Crown Catarrh Powder—"all of them are cocaine; the other ingredients are unimportant." He shows that the so-called "consumption cures," which patients clutch at pathetically, only hasten the progress of the disease, for they contain chloroform, opium, alcohol, and hashish. "Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption," he shows, "is a morphin and chloroform mixture."

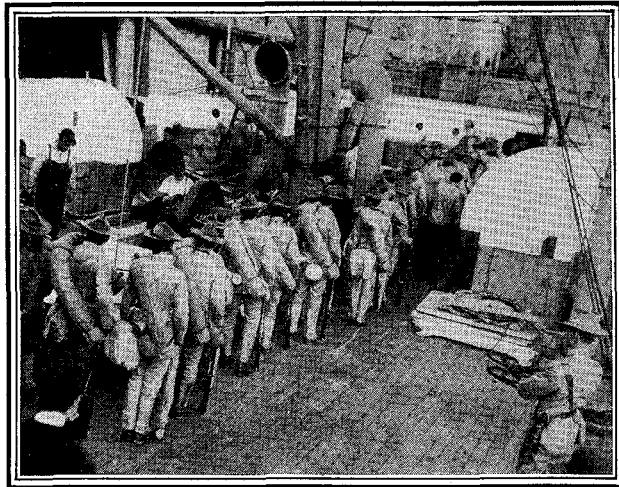
He gives a long list containing Rupert Wells's Radialized Fluid, for cancer, Miles's Heart Disease Cure, and a number of other epilepsy cures and cancer cures of the same sort. All are swindles and the trail of fraud is over all, regardless of what they advertise.

CUBAN RECONSTRUCTION.

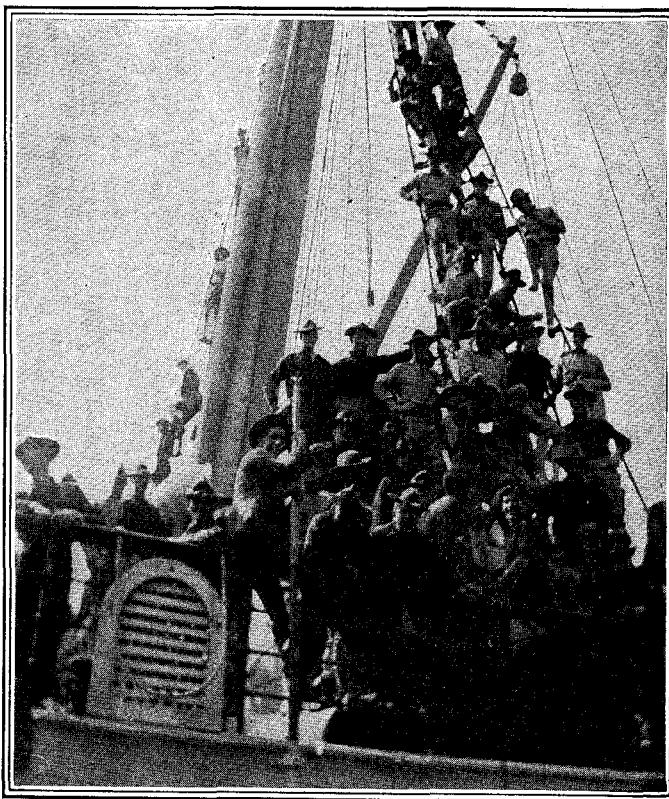
THAT President Roosevelt did precisely the right thing in his Cuban policy even the papers not ordinarily laudatory of his actions agree. In the opinion of the *New York Herald* (Ind.), "Mr. Roosevelt is to be congratulated upon the statesmanlike view he has taken of the situation," and the *New York Times* (Dem.) calls attention to the "public confidence and tranquillity" in the affair,



THE TRANSPORT "SUMNER," ENGAGED IN CARRYING TROOPS TO CUBA.



TROOPS ORDERED TO CUBA GOING ON BOARD.



TROOPS ON BOARD, BOUND FOR CUBA.

and the *Boston Transcript* (Ind. Rep.) feels assured that "the United States will adapt means to the necessities as they arise." What the Cubans now need, in the opinion of the *Denver Republican* (Rep.), is "to be taught that submission to the will of the majority is the first law of popular government." According to Secretary Taft's proclamation our occupation is of this didactic order:

"The Provisional Government hereby established will be maintained only long enough to restore order, peace, and public confidence by direction of and in the name of the President of the United States, and then to hold such elections as may be necessary to determine on those persons upon whom the permanent government of the Republic should be devolved.

"In so far as is consistent with the nature of a provisional government established under the authority of the United States this will be a Cuban government, conforming with the constitution of Cuba."

And, in his now celebrated address before the University of Havana, the Secretary said:

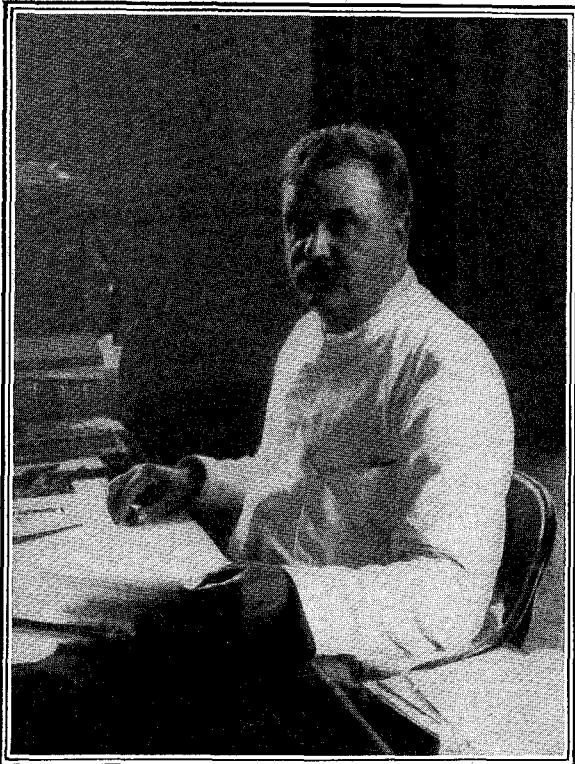
"With our arm under your arm we are lifting you again on the path of wonderful progress you have traveled. We shall, I am confident, be able to point with pride to the fact that the United States is not an exploiting nation, but that she has such deep sympathy with the progress of popular government as to be willing to expend her blood and treasure in making the spread of such government in the world successful."

He has, rejoices the *New York Times* (Dem.), "a word of comfort for the unfortunate past, many words of reassurance for the future," and then it adds:

"Our motives are beyond criticism, our action is fully unselfish, tho it would not be right to say that it is disinterested, because we have an interest in the maintenance of peace and order in Cuba. The Cubans themselves understand very well that they are the gainers by our coming. Secretary Taft appears to have made friends with them all; at least, if he has not the friendship, he has

the respect of those whose withdrawal from public affairs was made necessary by his appearance upon the scene."

Senator Beveridge, however, is not so sanguine about restoring lasting independence in Cuba, and in a recent speech at Minneapolis



From stereograph by C. L. Chester, copyright 1906 by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

CHARLES E. MAGOON,
Cuba's new Governor.

olis he predicted inevitable annexation. "American government of Cuba," believes the Senator, "is the traditional policy of the American people." The Senator concludes:

"This time American occupation of Cuba will be permanent. The American people will stand no further trifling. They have let sincere sentimentalists play with their destiny long enough. American occupation of Cuba and American restoration of law and order mean the shedding of American blood, and that blood now to be given to bring civilization back to Cuba is the price the American people must pay for the folly of our timid theorists and the baseness of scheming politicians who have cloaked their baseness in the robes of a pretended sanctity.

"And now the American people will cast these false teachers aside and move forward, clear-eyed, stout-hearted, and full of faith to the doing of the work God has been calling them to do."

To this the *Toledo Blade* (Rep.), a paper of the Senator's own politics, strongly demurs. To quote:

"Senator Beveridge should cease agitating any plan that has annexation for its purpose. Annexation may come, in fact we think it will come, but the demand for it should originate wholly on Cuban soil, and before we can consider it there must be no doubt as to the practical unanimity of the Cubans for it. Under the circumstances, it is unfortunate that the Indiana Senator should persist in his prophecies, inasmuch as he is credited with being in very close touch with the Administration at Washington."

And that there is but little ground for the Senator's assertions is borne out by the *New York Sun's* (Ind. Dem.) well-informed Washington correspondent, who, after a talk with the President, telegraphs his paper as follows:

"The President said that it was his policy to restore the government of Cuba to the Cubans, just as soon as law and order had been established in the island, federal elections held, and the new officers of the republic installed.

"Throughout the day the President expressed himself in the same vein to others with whom he talked. He declared with em-

phasis that he did not want to annex Cuba and was opposed to any such suggestion. In his opinion the American occupation will not last more than a few months, and the President will do all in his power to expedite the restoration of normal conditions, so that the American troops may be withdrawn as soon as possible."

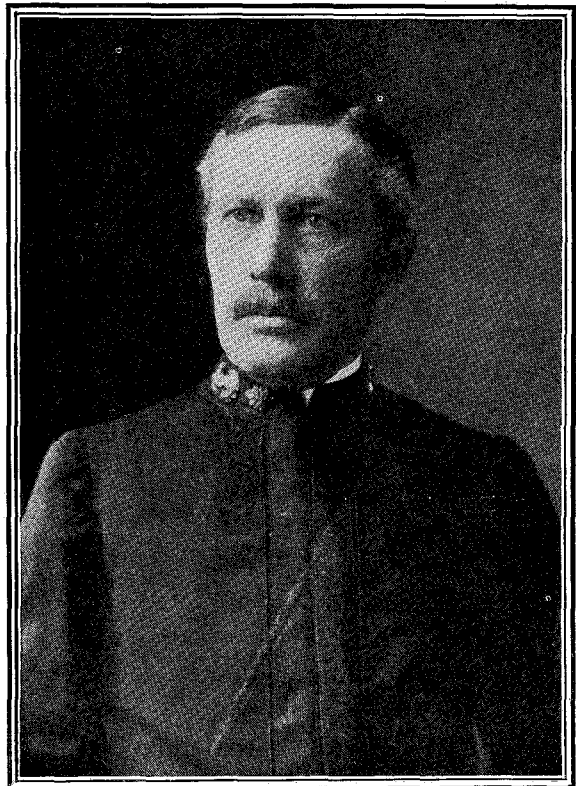
Tho, to be sure, as the *Philadelphia Press* (Rep.) remarks, "These things are not to be done in a day, accomplished in a week, or completed in a month." The *New York Sun* editorially commends the President's determination, but observes with regard to the Cubans:

"They should, however, distinctly understand that from this moment up to the establishment of a second Cuban administration and a second evacuation of the island by our troops, they are on their good behavior. If peace and order shall prevail so steadily throughout the island that agricultural and manufacturing production goes on unimpeded, the presence of American soldiers may soon seem superfluous and the Cubans may once more be left with hope, if not with confidence, to a second effort at self-government. It now lies exclusively with them to show whether a second attempt at self-rule should be risked, just as it will lie with them to demonstrate whether it can be made successfully. Havana, where the political and racial problem is best understood, is full of skeptics, but here in the United States we have to consider not only our duty to foreign residents and property owners in Cuba, but also our duty to our plighted word and our earnest desire to escape even a suspicion of our motives in the eyes of the Latin-American world."

But the *Denver Republican*, quoted above, goes further and says:

"If under the most favorable conditions the people have proved themselves incapable of handling their own affairs, it is hard to see how they can do so later, and this point will have to be considered before the United States again withdraws from the island."

Much, however, is hoped for from the new Cuban Governor,



CAPT. SEATON SCHROEDER,
Naval officer in command at Cuba.

Charles E. Magoon, who was so successful a satrap on the Isthmus. In the words of the *New York Sun's* Havana correspondent:

"Despite the general surprise, there is no lack of confidence

that Mr. Magoon will prove an admirable man to discharge the delicate and difficult task entrusted to him. At the same time there is wide curiosity as to what caused the quick switch after it was announced that President Roosevelt had Governor Taft's suggestion that Mr. Winthrop be appointed."

The Washington *Post* (Ind.) humorously confesses that it had entertained hopes of seeing Mr. Richard Harding Davis, "warrior and politician by sure instinct and election," at the head of Cuba. But this was not to be. Touching Mr. Magoon, the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) says:

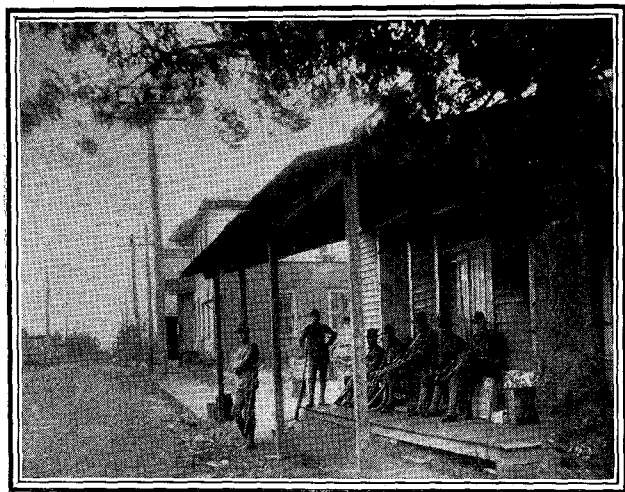
"All that would seem now to be needed is the doing there for the next few months of such a work as Mr. Magoon has done at Panama. The situation in the island is almost identical with that on the Isthmus a year ago, and if, as foreshadowed by our Washington correspondent this morning, he is sent to Cuba, fortunate results may be expected."

GEORGIA'S LESSON FROM THE ATLANTA RIOTS.

IN the calm which follows the Atlanta riotings the press of Georgia is busy reviewing the situation, to find, if possible, the silver lining of its cloud of disorder. "There is never a rose without its thorn, and never a tragedy without its hero," remarks the Atlanta *Georgian*, indicating as the particular hero of the occasion Clifford Anderson, colonel of the Fifth Regiment of Georgia. With his men he won the respect of all, bringing order to the city "with cheerfulness and admirable self-control and with unflinching courage." That the situation is not without its brighter side the *Georgian* shows in these words:

"In the first place, we are at peace again. The city is normal, the factories are running, and the dollars are dancing over the counters of our merchants as merrily as before. In the second place, the police inform us that this city is quieter and more orderly than they have known it for a score of years. Again our suburban towns are enjoying a sense of security which has been foreign to them for a month or more. Above all things, our noble women are feeling safer and more secure and contented than at any time within the last five years. In fact, they are safer and more secure. Cotton has not lost anything in demand or price by reason of Atlanta's tragic week.

"The comments of the outside newspapers which have, from the beginning, been pretty fairly divided, are growing more moderate and kindly every day. The negroes are politer and more considerate than they have been within the decade. It is a matter of



THE DAY AFTER THE RIOT IN BROWNSVILLE, A SUBURB OF ATLANTA.

comment everywhere. The lesson of the preachers has impressed the hearts of the young and they will scarcely riot any more. Hundreds of negroes all over Georgia have been disarmed of the deadly weapons which were an invitation to disorder."

After the excitement which prevailed in the first few days following the riots the press revised the figures of the casualties, and modified the stories of disorder. Denouncing "the horrors of exaggeration," the Atlanta *Journal* publishes as authentic the statement that "it is impossible to count more than twelve negroes



A STORE IN ATLANTA AFTER THE RIOTS.

that have lost their lives, and some of these were killed by policemen and soldiers in the enforcement of order and in self-defense." *The Journal* adds:

"Many of the negroes at first reported dead were merely stunned by blows on the head and have recovered and left the hospital where they were taken care of. The accounts of the burial of negroes at night for fear of the mob, and the hiding of the dead bodies, are, of course, untrue."

The Atlanta *Constitution* notes that the Northern press comments "record a surprising increase of leniency in judgment and breadth of understanding of the South's primal problem." "They are discovering that the problem is national—not sectional," it adds, and, pointing to other similar outbreaks resulting in as many casualties, it says, "in view of our earnest efforts at restitution—and the lack of such efforts elsewhere—the holier-than-thou attitude of a few of our critics calls for considerable modification."

Outside of the afflicted city the State press is strong in its advice both to whites and to negroes to apply locally the lessons to be learned from the riots. That the negroes should get to work is emphasized. The Griffin (Ga.) *News* considers the idle negro a menace to the South and predicts an "inevitable conflict between the white and the black races, which can only end in the extermination or deportation of the negro." It says further:

"As long as the negro was a useful—as many contended, a necessary—factor in the South, and it was absolutely dependent upon him for its labor, he was tolerated by all and his cause espoused by many. But now that he has learned somehow to exist without work and insists upon living in idleness and crime, his friends and defenders among the whites have become few and far between, and the edict is becoming generally assented to that he must go."

The Macon *News* sees in the result a lesson for the negro:

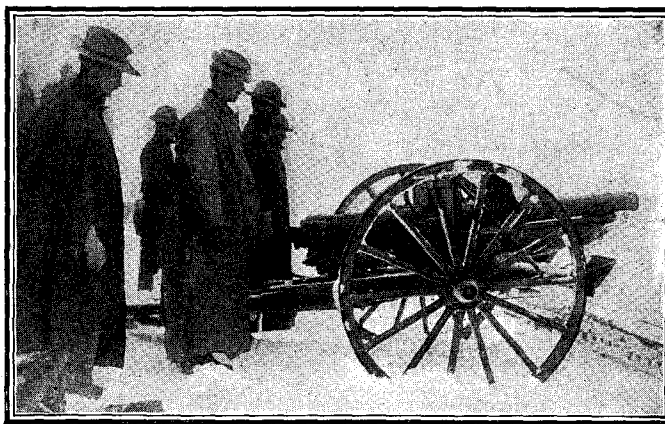
"The negroes of Atlanta, and of the whole State for that matter, were getting entirely too much on their uppers, and just such a thing as happened in Atlanta was needed to show them that the white people are always going to rule in this country, regardless of negro education and sympathy for the negro on the part of the people in the Northern States."

"The better element of the negro race must see to it that the viler element goes to work," says the Rome *Tribune*. The necessity for church influence is also emphasized by *The Tribune*. The Augusta *Chronicle* sees no local menace, "but it wishes to caution the people, both white and black, against doing or saying anything that might tend to precipitate a clash."

PIKE'S PEAK CENTENNIAL.

COLORADO'S celebration of the discovery of the "great white peak" by Capt. Zebulon Montgomery Pike one hundred years ago brings out, as the *Seattle Post-Intelligencer* observes, "the contrast between then and now." Pike held that the peak was unapproachable and insurmountable by man, but to-day 100,000 persons annually go to the summit in a railroad train. And yet the young explorer who in 1805 traced the Mississippi to its source and found the headwaters of the Arkansas River, was a man of judgment, and subsequently, in 1813, became a brigadier-general. The granite monument unveiled to his memory at Antler's Park on September 27 is conceded by all to be well deserved. But in those days such progress was undreamed of. The *Colorado Springs Gazette* sees great value in the celebration. To quote:

"The general public probably does not fully appreciate the value of this advertising. The beneficial results of such publicity



FIRING THE SALUTE IN HONOR OF GEN. ZEBULON PIKE FROM THE SUMMIT OF THE PEAK BEARING HIS NAME.

Pike Centennial has been the means of reaching millions of people in this manner during the last year. No matter how indifferent a reader may be, if the story of Colorado Springs and its celebration is spread before him day after day for months, he is certain to receive an impression, and the chances are that he will become interested, even tho he may previously have known nothing of Colorado Springs. Then, perhaps, when he gets ready to take his next vacation trip, he will turn this way to see what kind of a place it is that has been so much talked about."

HEARSTISM.

ARTHUR BRISBANE maintains a genuine admiration for Hearst on a big salary. —*Virginia Pilot* (Norfolk.)

W. R. HEARST has discovered that in modern politics a good press agent beats a band-wagon. —*Washington Star*.

APPARENTLY it is too much of a strain on Marse Watterson's Democracy to support Bryan and Hearst at the same time. —*Ohio Sun*.

WILLIAM R. HEARST was greeted at Rome yesterday with twenty-one guns. After the election it will be twenty-three. —*Brooklyn Times*.

DISGRUNTLED Democrats should remember that Hearst is only one of their own chickens come home to roost. —*New York Evening Mail*.

MRS. HEARST will accompany Mr. Hearst throughout the campaign. It's a good card. In the case of Mr. Hughes a running mate doesn't seem to be considered necessary. —*Boston Herald*.

Mr. W. R. HEARST has the prospect of a few interesting weeks of prominence as Mr. C. F. Murphy's Exhibit A. —*Brooklyn Standard Union*.

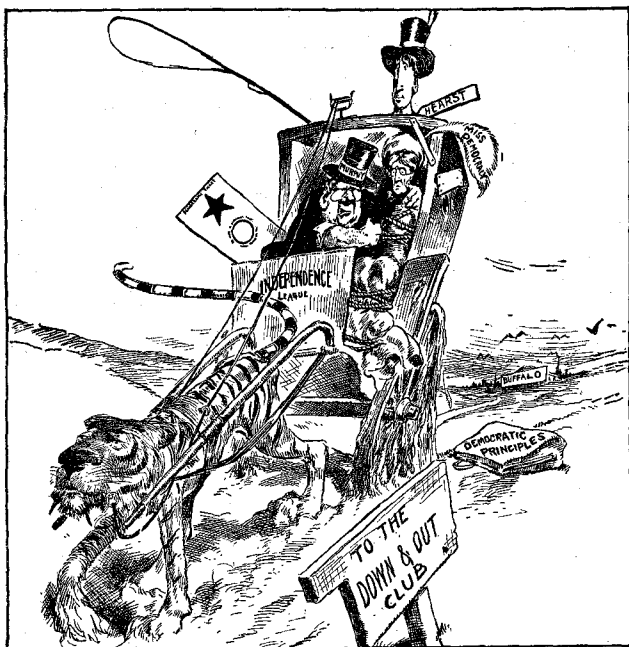
It is announced that Hughes is to have a whirlwind campaign. That settles it; an earthquake for Hearst's. —*Philadelphia North American*.

THE citizen has the same responsibility in his political life as he has in his spiritual life. He must choose between the H's. —*Brooklyn Times*.

If Mr. Hearst will back his confidence with his money he can now get bets in New York with the odds of 2 to 1 on Hughes. —*Nashville Banner*.

STILL, if one of the platforms doesn't suit Mr. Hearst, there is the other and, besides, what's a platform among friends, anyway? —*Newark News*.

WITH eight newspapers of his own and 'steen million dollars all unanimously in favor of his election as Governor of New York, Mr. Hearst ought to make a lurid campaign. —*Pittsburg Gazette-Times*.



KIDNAPED!
—Macaulay in the *New York World*.



THE DAYS OF CHIVALRY AND THE KNIGHTS.
—*New York Herald*.

THE STRANGE CASE OF DR. MURPHY AND MR. HEARST.

FOREIGN COMMENT.

EUROPEAN VINDICATION OF OUR COURSE
IN CUBA.

WE were severely blamed, and even vilified, in 1898, by large sections of the Continental press, it will be remembered, for our intervention in Cuba. We were treated as bandits who would strip from the crown of Spain the "Pearl of the Antilles"



UNCLE SAM'S DELICACY.

UNCLE SAM—"May I come in? I don't wish to intrude."
—Fischietto (Turin).

without regard to right or wrong. A change in public opinion is plainly discernible in the newspaper comments on the recent mission of Mr. Taft, and the diplomacy of President Roosevelt. Certain journals even assert that it is the imperative duty of the United States to annex the island, a step which even some of the Spanish newspapers advocate.

It is true that the Madrid papers, such as the *Pais*, organ of the extreme Left, do not love the "Yankees," yet they think annexation would be a good thing for the Cubans. This journal, which holds that a pretext for annexation is furnished to the United States by the insurrection, continues as follows:

"As Spaniards we smart from the wounds once inflicted on us by the Yankees. They were cruel in their treatment of the Philippines and Porto Rico, which were not involved in the quarrel. . . . Now, however, their intervention in the case of Cuba seems worthy of applause. If Cuba be annexed to the United States, as an autonomous State, peace will be safeguarded there and progress guaranteed."

The Madrid *Heraldo*, on the other hand, declares that American annexation will be contrary to the policy professed by the American representatives at the last Pan-American Conference, and will make the South-American republics tremble for their own independence. The local Spanish press in Havana confines itself to expostulations with the partisans who are endangering national life through their selfish aims. The *Economista* (Havana) urges the political parties to come to terms at once. The independence of the island is in their hands. This view is echoed by the *Diario de la Marina* (Havana).

The English papers all agree that it is the duty of the United States to annex or establish a protectorate over Cuba, a country politically sick and incapable of self-government. Thus *The Saturday Review* (London) observes:

"The duty of the United States is clear. They have become in

the eyes of mankind trustees for Cuban tranquillity, and they must enforce it at all costs. They will probably in the end find the business both tedious and costly, but at all events it will give their army an excellent training in guerrilla warfare. It might have been well if their authorities had thought out the inevitable result of their action before they went to war with Spain."

The London *Times* declares that Mr. Roosevelt was justified in his action, but it fears that any attempt at practical annexation will arouse the ferocity of Cuban patriotism. In a long editorial on this point we read:

"It seems quite possible that it [Cuba] may be exasperated at any attempts to put into execution the provisions of the Platt Amendment, which hurt it deeply when they were carried. If that should happen, the wishes of the educated classes for peace and tranquillity will not go for very much, and the Americans may find intervention in the interior of Cuba, to say nothing of annexation, by no means easy."

Quoting President Roosevelt's reference to Cuba's "insurrectionary habits," the Sheffield *Daily Telegraph* observes:

"Cuba will remain addicted to 'insurrectionary habits' until the heavy hand of a strong government rests upon the national collar and remains there long enough to eradicate the virus of rebellion from Cuban blood. . . . The world in general, and perhaps we may say England in particular, have a good deal to gain and not very much to lose from the annexation of Cuba to the United States."

The mass of the Cuban population are opposed to annexation and prefer to fight for independence, we are elsewhere told. In the words of *The Tablet* (London):

"The Cubans may have no rooted objection to the continuance of a state of civil war, but they seem to have a lively objection to coming under the direct control of the United States."

The people, however, are at variance on this point with those who have great commercial interests at stake in the islands. "The great landed proprietors in Cuba," says the *Independence Belge* (Brussels), "openly express their wish for American annexation, in order to benefit by the admission of Cuban products into the great Republic of the North." To obtain this end, declares



"A POLICEMAN'S LOT. . . ."

POLICEMAN ROOSEVELT—"Now then, you two, stop that game!"

CUBAN COMBATANTS—"What'll you do if we don't?"

POLICEMAN R.—"Guess I'll make it mighty unpleasant for you
—(aside) and for myself!"

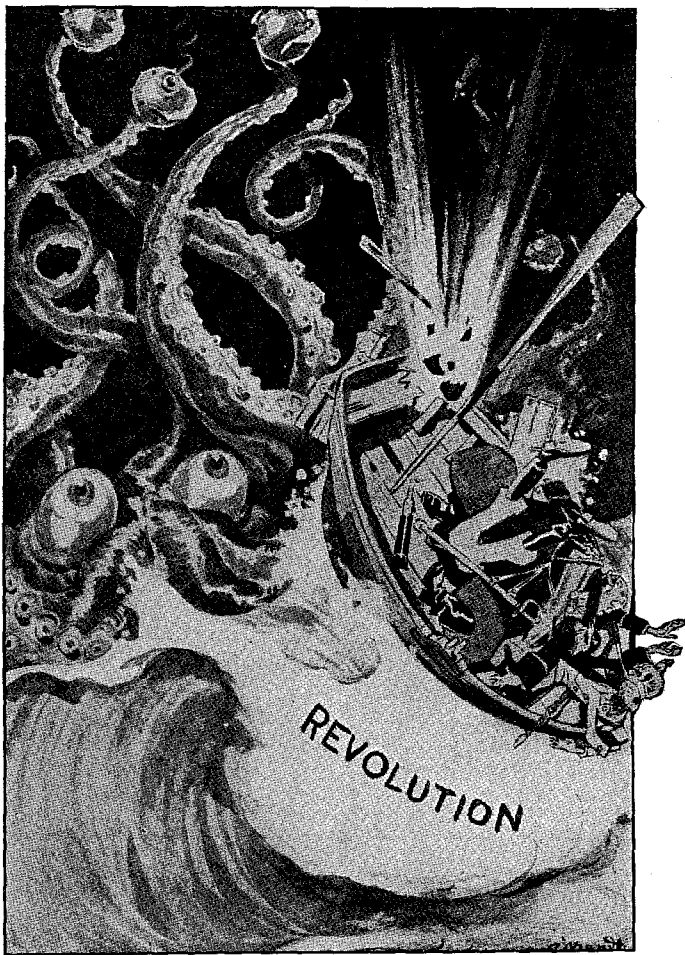
—Punch (London).

the Paris *Temps*, a syndicate actually subscribed \$8,000,000 to support the insurrection and cause the intervention of Washington. But, remarks the *Journal des Débats*, Washington was ready to come long before the presence of American marines was

necessary. "We are not at all surprised at recent events in Cuba," says this weighty organ. "We long ago perceived the serious nature of America's ambition, and the inevitable consequences of a more and more imperious application of the Monroe Doctrine. The advance of Pan-Americanism has gone on with implacable steadiness and persistency, and the journey of Mr. Elihu Root among the South-American republics plainly showed what dreams of expansion are indulged in by Yankee imperialism."

The German papers do not take such a keen and partial view of the question. The *St. Petersburg Zeitung*, organ of the German embassy at the Russian capital, thinks that the Cubans must submit to American dictation, for the United States is closer at hand, as well as more powerful, than Spain, whose government they so fiercely resisted. The *Preussische Zeitung* (Berlin) says sarcastically that "a permanent peace in Cuba is quite within the range of possibility. The real question, however, is what return the United States will obtain for its intervention. Beyond all doubt, the matter is merely one of commercial politics." While extolling the manner in which President Roosevelt has acted, the *Hamburger Nachrichten* fears that a great responsibility has been undertaken by the Northern Republic, and predicts that an armed struggle would be fatal to the prosperity of Cuba, adding that "the question now is whether the present lull in the storm is to be permanent." Further:

"If civil war is taken up again and continued, it will be a long time before Cuba is reduced to tranquillity. The long and bloody war waged by the Cubans against Spain plainly shows that the mass of the Cuban population are filled with local patriotism, and any attempt to coerce them will meet with deadly opposition."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*



RUSSIA'S POLITICAL KRAKEN.

The monster of the deep has at length come to the surface, and wo to the ship of state and its passengers.

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

GERMAN OPINION OF AMERICAN INTELLECTUALISM.

THE American, says Dr. Ludwig Fulda, the distinguished German dramatist and poet, "has an irresistible desire to look at himself in the European mirror," yet he resents seeing a caricature cast back, and likes to find reflected there the traits that seem to him most valuable in his character. This writer proceeds accordingly to give in the *Neue Freie Presse* of Vienna his impressions of America in the only department of national activity which he had time for investigating during his recent visit here. While Germans and other Europeans have sometimes been disposed to belittle American scholarship and intellectual thoroughness, Dr. Fulda expresses an exalted opinion of our national intelligence, and a high appreciation of American "culture and knowledge." His work as a lecturer gave him advantages in arriving at his conclusions. As he says:

"It brought me directly in contact with the circles of culture and knowledge; it allowed me to make the acquaintance of many admirable men and women who belong to the best of their people, and whose inner aspirations include them in the first rank. Through such privileges I could get a deeper insight into the workshops where the future of the country is being worked out than is permitted to the tourist or the traveler whom merely material aims bring over the ocean. And if in so doing I received ever new, elevating proofs of the fact that enthusiasm for all the higher values of life and the enthusiastic zeal that is devoted to their appropriation and diffusion can nowhere in the world be surpassed, still I am quite conscious that I should not at once judge the valleys from the peaks. But it still will seem to me that such a spirit as here inspires the leaders and teachers of the nation can not be without influence upon the masses, too; at all events, not remain without influence."

He thinks that America and Germany are the two peoples upon whom the future of the world must depend, and he feels that the eminent men whom he met, teachers, scientists, and publicists, are fully conscious of the close ties which bind together the American and the Teutonic races. To quote further, in substance:

If all these men of convictions, indeed, of enthusiasm, are working at strengthening the mutual understanding, the mutual connection between Germany and the United States, then a yet deeper lying reason than the growing American interest in



FALLIÈRES—"Buy yourself a top-hat, Nicholas—that metal thing draws the lightning."

—*Jugend* (Munich).

TROUBLES OF THE MIGHTY.

German literature, science, and civilization must fire them thereto. And in fact it may well be believed that between America and Germany not only a race affinity, but also an *elective* affinity, exists; that predominantly upon the intellectual competition and the intellectual alliance of the two peoples the future of the world's civilization depends. This belief shone before my whole trip like a good star. I must have gone through this country blind and deaf if I hesitated for a moment to think that it came from their inmost heart.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE INDEPENDENCE OF HOLLAND IMPERILED.

THE house of Orange threatens to become extinct in Holland, and Queen Wilhelmina is almost universally looked upon by the European press as the last of her royal line. According to the constitution of the country, says a Dutch writer in the *Bibliothèque Universelle* (Lausanne), should the Queen leave no direct issue the succession would revert to the family of the Prince Consort, Prince Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, a vassal of William II. of Germany. The phantom of Pan-Germanism rises immediately at the prospect before the imagination of all patriots in Holland. They do not wish to be absorbed by a government which they already consider to be casting covetous eyes on the fertile and thrifty cities and champagnes of the great Rhine Valley, for, with Holland, Belgium must soon follow, we are told, and two kingdoms with their foreign possessions pass under the scepter of a dreaded foe. The *Amsterdammer*, one of the most widely read and ably conducted weeklies in the Netherlands, thus voices the public sentiment:

"We are men of Holland and are proud of our independence. Moreover, we mean to retain it at any cost. Thanks to the present international situation, Germany is unable to seize our territory by force. This condition of things, however, can not continue long. It is incomprehensible to us how the Government can permit things to remain in their present condition of uncertainty. The question of revising the constitution is one of the most pressing urgency. Only by the establishment of universal suffrage can the people of Holland make known what form of government they prefer to institute in case the house of Orange becomes extinct."

In the article by the Dutch writer referred to above in the *Bibliothèque Universelle* we read:

"Circumstances seem as if we were to be denied an heir to the throne; the constitution, in such an event, appoints as reigning monarch a foreign prince, the subject of William II. To this practical vassalage, however, the nation is unalterably opposed. It would involve Germany's control of the ports of the Scheldt, the Meuse, the Rhine, of the colonies of the Far East, and, without doubt, eventually of Belgium, and, as a consequence, of the Kongo. We can easily understand that the Kaiser and his people are watching the development of the problem with keen interest. It is a problem that can not be solved without a struggle, which might possibly some day take the proportions of a European cataclysm."

The constitution must be revised, continues this writer, an heir to the throne must be chosen by the people, and proclaimed; perhaps even a republican form of government chosen.

Mr. Yves Guyot, an eminent French publicist and founder of the Parisian daily *Le Radical*, points out how the Netherlands may be protected from the machinations of Pan-Germanism. In a French article in the London *Nineteenth Century and After* he remarks:

"It is acknowledged in France, and everybody in England, I



AMY A. BERNARDY,
Professor of Italian in Smith College, a piquant
critic of the American society woman.

believe, feels, that the only guaranty of peace in Europe is the maintenance of an accord between England and France. These two nations represent a formidable strategic power; for if in Germany an invasion of England is contemplated, we may at the same time anticipate a descent of the allied armies on Germany. The safeguard of independence both to Holland and Belgium lies in the *entente* between England and France. Excellent indeed are the manifestations which strengthen this *entente* and the interchange of courtesies which make the two peoples better known to each other. But the interests of France and England will never be really solidified unless the two countries of the Netherlands be kept inviolate."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

HOW AN ITALIAN WOMAN VIEWS THE AMERICAN WOMAN.

THE American woman is queen in her own country; she is more educated and reads more than the American man; she shines in foreign drawing-rooms and is a successful exotic, says Amy A. Bernardy in the *Nuova Antologia* (Rome). Miss Bernardy is professor of Italian at Smith College in Northampton, Mass. This writer claims that she herself is not like many other foreigners who have written about America after a brief stay in New York or Chicago. She knows the whole inner life and background of the country, and has resided here a sufficient time to render her a competent witness. She accordingly sweeps the whole field of American life—trade, society, politics, and literature. Particularly does she dwell upon the characteristics of the American woman—the most important and interesting phenomenon, she declares, which she has met with from New York to California, from Maine to New Mexico. She begins as follows to emphasize the importance of the softer sex in the Western hemisphere:

"I do not exactly see why all American writers pass by the men of their stories and exalt the women. It is also said that the American nation is the only one in the world which finds it impossible to write a book, on whatever subject, without introducing a brigade of petticoats, or, at any rate, without devoting at least one chapter to her Majesty the American Woman, Queen of the Republic. People have all so often said to the American woman that she is incomparable, or they have so often declared this to others, that they all end by believing it."

The writer begins here to qualify this unbounded eulogy, and makes an exception to the "all" of the preceding passage:

"I mean nearly all. Ugo Ojetti must have smiled as he wrote that happy phrase, 'the American woman is a fine article of exportation.' And really, when she has been transplanted to Europe, polished by contact with those of long descent and ancient name, and has breathed the atmosphere of conventionality which belongs to an old patrician society, she shows off to vast advantage, in her freshness of outline, and the reserved *chic* which, by its very stiffness, enhances the seduction which a fine toilet of perfect fit imparts to a beautiful American girl. It is then that she exhibits that exquisite elegance, that inexhaustible luxury of life, that imposing audacity which gradually, from the fact of its unfamiliarity, wins the European eye. She is what is styled 'well-groomed,' evidencing in every detail the care she bestows upon her person, whose appearance suggests frequent baths, gymnastic exercise, open-air habits, which result in the equilibrium of a mechanical organism, in interesting contrast to the feminine personality, languid, fastidious, and subject to broken sleep and mysterious tremors, which belongs to races which have inherited an older country."

When the "beautiful American" is seen in her own country, the observer misses in her the novelty which strikes the people of Europe, because there are so many like her, her characteristics

being no longer individual, but the property of her race. The writer explains this by a reference to the affectations of the American woman, and writes as follows:

"The great pity is that in America there are women of a certain type far too common, who boast that they are much more cultivated than the men, and impose upon others, because they have acquired a certain vague and superficial knowledge on a thousand subjects, so that they appear to be of marvelous versatility, when in fact they are scarcely educated. The English have invented a graphic phrase which I wish to use in this connection, 'to master the trick.' American women of this sort have 'mastered the trick' of appearing cultured. They are past masters in the art of making the gilded brick appear to be a cube of gold, so as to cheat others into the idea that the gold is genuine, like their diamonds, if they have any. They pose as intellectuals, and their supreme aspiration is to emancipate themselves from the superiority of the other sex, a superiority whose existence they deny. Thus America has a form of feminism, or rather a gynocracy, which is really formidable. Its influence spreads from the fashions to religion, from literature to social rules, from public opinion in some matters to public action in others. It is the women who initiate everything, who accomplish everything, who direct certain currents of thought, who wish to baptize war-ships with water instead of wine, and who try to cure their weakness of nerves by secret alcoholism. They have invented Christian Science, and they shriek at Roosevelt because he has given them a lesson or two which they well deserved because they have forgotten, in spite of their boasted culture, the axiom of Euripides, 'O woman, the best ornament of women is silence.'"

The writer says that the American woman prefers intellectual pursuits to flirtation, and reads more than the ordinary American man, altho this feminine intellectualism is not elevating the standard of American literature. Thus:

"We must allow that the American woman is intelligent and devotes to the Metaphysical or Browning Club the hours a Parisian spends with a lover. There are more lettered women than lettered men in America. This, however, results in lowering the tone of American literature and art, the code of morality is thus strangely distorted, the current of public opinion made to run with grotesque uncertainty, and life in general becomes filled with the oddest inconsistencies."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

STOLYPINE'S REFORMS AND REPRESSIONS.

THE current Russian newspapers show that the policy of "strong-handed reform" to which the Russian Premier Stolypine claims to be committed has had the effect of splitting political parties, calling into existence a new party, the peaceful regenerationists, and led to a general realignment, which, however, has not affected the position of the Constitutional Democrats, who controlled the first Douma, and expect, in spite of the Government, to control the second.

Stolypine has been promising reforms from the outset, while insisting on "order and law first." He has made a distinction between "the enemies of society," whom he is fighting, and "society" itself, with whose aspirations he is, he protests, in full sympathy. But the measures he has actually taken and the things he has done have excited much indignation among advanced Liberals, and he is charged with duplicity, inconsistency, and bad faith. Shipoff, the Moscow Zemstvo leader, and several of his associates, abandoned the Octoberist party because it had approved of the Premier's general policy, and Prince Lvoff, of Saratoff, another moderate, has bitterly denounced the Premier as a reactionary and mere tool of the corrupt bureaucracy.

The measure to which special exception is taken is the institution of drum-head courts-martial all over Russia for the trial of political offenders. Under the darkest Plehve régime, the Liberals say, no such wholesale executions took place as are now witnessed under the "constitutional" Premier and his "reform" policy. The

Riech (St. Petersburg), the leading organ of the "Cadets," has been attacking this measure with great boldness. It says:

"There are no political offenses, experience shows, that may not be tried by these drumhead courts. It is true that, so far as civilians are concerned, the law contains an apparent limitation, namely, that the crime must be plain and of such a nature that no inquiry is necessary. But, in the first place, the governors-general are made the sole judges of the fact as to whether the crime is plain or not, and, in the second place, there is a whole series of 'offenses' that are in their nature plain, such as press offenses, and that are yet in no proper sense within the legitimate scope of drumhead justice.

"Take the other provisions of the law. The judges are not required to have any fitness for their duties; there need be no indictment, no regular prosecution, no opportunity for proper defense; there is no appeal, and no chance for a revision of the sentence by higher authority.

"Only two rules are laid down—that the trial shall occur within twenty-four hours of the crime, that it shall not last longer than two days, the sentence to be executed within twenty-four hours."

This, says the *Riech*, is not jurisprudence, not even martial law. It is sheer tyranny and belies all professions of "liberalism." It is a violation of every imperial promise of constitutionalism. Some Octoberist Liberals have attempted to justify the measures, but their own executive committee has disavowed their views.

The *Novoye Vremya*, without defending this new law, points out that, along with it, Stolypine has outlined a number of important reforms. These reforms are as follows:

1. The setting aside of certain crown and state lands for the land-hungry peasants.
2. Religious freedom.
3. Steps toward civil equality.
4. Removal of "useless" and needless restrictions upon the Jews.
5. Insurance and other legislation for factory workmen.
6. Income taxation.
7. The extension of local and provincial self-government.
8. Reorganization of the courts, the police, and local administration.

The Government, in its official statement, says that some of these reforms will be introduced without the Douma's sanction, which is not necessary, and the more important ones proposed to the people's representatives in the shape of ministerial projects. It adds that no reform activity is possible under terror, and that it is the duty and right of the Government to stop bomb-throwing and assassination at any cost, especially since, in its opinion, the terrorists are not really fighting for constitutional reform, but for complete overthrow of the monarchy and private property. They are Republicans and Socialists, says the Premier's statement, not Constitutionalists, and the most advanced Liberals should repudiate them absolutely.

This, however, the *Riech*, the *Strana* (St. Petersburg), and the *Rousskaya Vedomosti* (Moscow) vigorously deny. They point out that while the Douma sat there was no terrorist campaign, that the ministers were free to go about in safety. The terror, they argue, is provoked by reaction, by the Bourbonism of the court, and by the official encouragement of "black-hundred" activity. They deny the necessity or reasonableness of the drumhead courts and wholesale hangings, and oppose to Stolypine's formula of "order first" the formula of "reform first." All history proves, they say, that repression can not prevent or stop political crime, but that peace and order are brought about by genuine, consistent reform.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

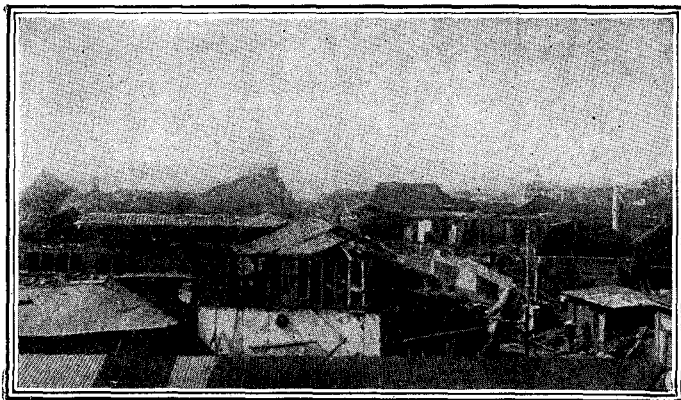
SIR WILLIAM MULOCK, former Postmaster-General, in opening the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto a few days ago, is reported in the *Toronto Globe* as decrying militarism and saying: "This Canada of ours is the only country in the world worth living in, the only country that is not burdened with great military debts handed down by previous generations. Keep it on those lines. Watch carefully every tendency toward militarism, for we know that preparation for war leads to war. Remember this is the last spot of refuge on God's green earth where men can come and not pay for the sins of their ancestors."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

WHERE THE EARTH IS APT TO QUAKE.

IT is well known that certain parts of the earth's surface are more subject to earthquakes than others. This is explained by seismologists by supposing unequal distribution of pressure of the strata and consequent instability of equilibrium. These areas have been mapped out by Prof. John Milne and others, and a chart is annually presented to the British Association showing the number of earthquakes originating in these regions that have been reported at Professor Milne's observatory at Shide, Isle of Wight. This year's chart is given in *Knowledge and Scientific News* (London, September), which says of it:

"Its details and its figures largely explain themselves, and it is only necessary to add in further explanation of them that the major earthquakes, such as arouse disturbances large enough to be recorded on the instruments in the larger number of the world's observatories, are recorded in large numerals, such as A32. The letters A, B, etc., refer merely to the earthquake areas, Andean, Cordilleran, Himalayan, Antillean, etc. It will be noted, as any intelligent observer would have suspected, that the larger number of earthquake areas are situated where there is a great range of mountains, and preferably where the mountain range is in proximity to a sea-board, so that the mountainous range slopes beyond the coast to the ocean floor. In such a case the actual perpendicular distance from the crest of the range to what we may figuratively call its foundations is much greater, and in speculating on the causes of earthquakes we may regard the upper strata on this great pile of stratified rocks as tending to slip over one another. We may further regard the tendency as accentuated by the fact that the lowermost strata, being under very great pressure, are approaching that condition when they tend to lose their solidity and become viscous. Laboratory experiments have shown that, given sufficiently high pressure, iron can be made to flow. We may presume that the lower rocks will flow also. Therefore, a great mountain range situated next to an ocean is not in stable equilibrium, and a movement sometimes of earth-shaking magnitude may be precipitated by very many apparently slight causes."



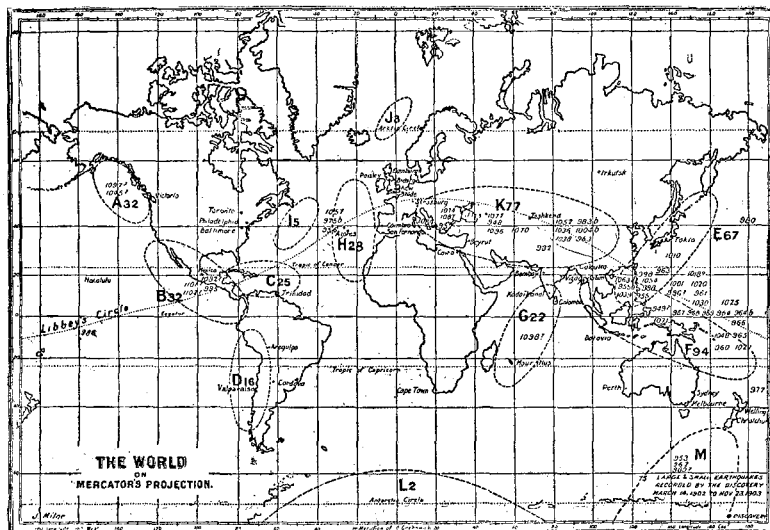
Photograph, copyright 1906, Underwood & Underwood, New York.

PART OF THE EASTERN SECTION OF VALPARAISO AFTER THE EARTHQUAKE.



Photograph, copyright 1906, Underwood & Underwood, New York.

RUINS CAUSED BY EARTHQUAKE AND WATER ON MAPU STREET, VALPARAISO.



THE LARGE EARTHQUAKES OF 1905.

From the seventy-sixth report of the British Association, York, 1905. Origins for 1905 are indicated by their B. A. Shide register number. Earthquake districts are indicated A, B, C, etc., and the number of earthquakes which since 1899 have originated from these is expressed in large numerals. Observing-stations are named.

we found last year. A glance at the map shows that of the fifty-seven widespread earthquakes of last year, the great majority were confined to a circle passing from Central America through the Azores, the Alpine, Balkan, and Himalayan ranges, into the East-Indian Archipelago. The quiescence of districts that do not lie on this band was very marked during 1905, tho it has now been sensationally interrupted by the Valparaíso earthquake.

"Other observations in Professor Milne's report disclosed the interesting suggestion that on the west side of the Pacific earthquakes are more frequent in summer, while on the eastern side they are more frequent in winter. It is suggested that an explanation can be found in the seasonal alternation in the flow of ocean currents, the oscillation of sea-level, and the changes in barometric gradients—phenomena which are all connected with one another. The most curious observations in the report are, however, as follows: 'It has been found that under certain, but frequently recurring, conditions the two opposite sides of a valley move in opposite directions at the same time. On bright, fine days the inclinations of the sides of a valley decrease. At night they increase. A valley may, therefore, be supposed to open and close. These conclusions, which do not necessarily apply to all valleys, are based on observations taken in two very different localities. The first were made in Tokyo, Japan, by means of horizontal pendulums giving continuous photographic records, installed on the two sides of a valley cut in alluvium. The phenomena may be due to the general warping of a district under the influence of

solar radiation, or to the differential effects of loading and unloading of portions of the same. During the day the sides of a valley covered with vegetation lose load by evaporation and transpiration; and, therefore, underground drainage, tending to carry a water-load to the bottom of a valley, is reduced. At night, with the cessation of these processes, the load at the bottom of a valley is increased. At that time streams and certain wells carry their greatest quantity of water. It is, therefore, at night that a valley may be expected to sag downward, a suggestion that finds support in the observation that during wet weather, when we see streams in flood, the sides of the bounding valley approach each other in a marked manner. The conclusion is that as the world turns before the sun its surface is measurably smoothed, while at night the frecklings on its face are measurably increased."

TRYING TO IMPROVE THE HUMAN RACE.

THAT the human race may be improved by any system of breeding is denied by an editorial writer in *American Medicine* (Philadelphia, September), who looks askance on the so-called science of "eugenics," about which there has been so much recent talk. He writes:

"The idea has been advanced that we can breed up a race of superior men in the same way that Luther Burbank is creating such wonderful plants. Of course we can. He simply raises 100,000 plants, finds among them one or two with the proper variations, saves these two and destroys all the rest. We can do the same. Let us examine all the children in each congressional district—about 100,000 more or less—select the two we consider the best, and hang all the rest. It is simplicity itself, but there is one slight difficulty. Burbank's plants have no voice in the matter, but every human father has a vote on this proposition, and will decide that his type is the best and the other children should be—so the system itself will be—hung up. All this nonsense about eugenics will cease when the silly season is over.

"Stirpiculture is a most accurate and scientific process as applied to domestic animals, and the more it is investigated the better. Yet, here, too, there is not the slightest chance of applying it to man. The stock-breeder selects for his purpose only a few of the thousands born, and sterilizes the others, or keeps them from breeding, or kills them. As we have before explained, he usually emphasizes one trait, like speed in the horse or wool in the sheep, at the expense of all other characters. If we could try the same methods we would only succeed in breeding types of men noted for one character—say, muscularity without sense, or brains without physique. We do not know what types could survive in the future environment civilization is building up, and the types we produced might not be suitable at all. Future man will be as different from us as we differ from the cave man, and nature will attend to the matter without any suggestions from us. She will simply destroy the unsuitable."

The writer alludes to the commission to study heredity, recently formed by the American Breeders' Association under the initiative of its secretary, W. M. Hays, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, and urges that, as a vital matter to the human race, their investigations should be given the widest publicity. He says:

"They are evidently not impressed with the ill-considered suggestions about eugenics, because they are well aware that young folks will continue to select their own life partners in obedience to an instinct which we do not pretend to understand. The only thing we do know is the fact that human animals, like lower animals, tend to select partners somewhat different from themselves, probably because of an inherited tendency to keep the species nearer the average. Aberrant types perish, so that the desire to magnify traits, as the stock-breeders do, is distinctly unnatural.

"The cause of variations will naturally be the main point to investigate, for if stock-breeders can tell what causes desirable traits to appear, they have the situation in their grasp. They can leave to the biologists to discover why the offspring do as the parents did in like environments—indeed that seems to be a necessary result of the fact that the offspring is merely a budded-off piece of the parent. What physicians want to know is why children differ from parents and why certain defects and diseases appear. The trend—perhaps too much the trend—of modern thought is in the

direction of searching for the causes in an unwholesome environment. Every bad result must have a cause, which might be removed to prevent future cases.

"Bad offspring usually die off, if not early, at least in a generation or two. Consequently the present criminal class will not leave many descendants. More than half of them are children of respectable parents. The criminals of the year 1925 or 1930 are now being born in respectable households. It is our duty to find out why they will not grow into good citizens and why we can not compel normal development. That is the only practical eugenics, and it will surely become a possibility in the future, so that one generation will not suffer for the ignorant sins of the previous one. Every study in heredity and its perversions is a step in cleaning the human race. To only that extent can we uplift the race. People will marry whom they select and not whom society selects, so let us accept the inevitable and teach them how to raise good offspring, from which nature can select the proper types. If part of the money now spent on children's hospitals could be devoted to finding out the causes of their illnesses and deformities, perhaps we might so far prevent them that we would not need so many hospitals for them. Every encouragement, therefore, should be given to this new commission on heredity, for every discovery it makes takes us a step nearer to the prevention of human diseases and deformities."

SIMPLE AUTOMATIC TRAIN-CONTROL.

ATTENTION is called in *The Daily Consular and Trade Reports* (Washington, September 22) by Consul J. L. Griffith, of Liverpool, to a system of arresting trains automatically that has been in use on a portion of the North Staffordshire Railway for about two years. He writes:

"The officials of the company were so pleased with the efficiency of the system that they determined recently to test it in a larger way by placing it in service at one of their most important junction points where the traffic is unusually heavy. Representatives of several of the leading railways in England were present at this test, and expressed great satisfaction with the result. Whenever it is prudent, on account of a dangerous curve, such as caused the recent disaster at Salisbury, or for any other reason, to reduce permanently the speed of trains, it is claimed that this can be automatically accomplished so that the safety of passengers will not be jeopardized by careless or reckless engineers."

The following description of the invention is quoted by Mr. Griffith from the *Liverpool Post and Mercury*:

"The system, of which Mr. Thomas E. Raymond Phillips, of Liverpool, is the inventor, is remarkable for its ingenuity and simplicity. Its most commending merit is its reliability.

"For a long time a system of signaling has been almost universally in use which repeats in the signal-cabin the condition of the signals which are controlled from that cabin. So many signals are not visible from the cabins from which they are operated that the value of this safeguard is quite obvious. The Raymond Phillips invention carries this principle a further stage, and achieves an even more notable and important precaution by repeating the state of the signals not only in the signal-box but also in the cab of the locomotive, and so insures that the driver shall at all times have a clear view of the condition of the signals governing the road over which his engine is to run."

This, we are told, is accomplished by means of miniature semaphore in the cab of the locomotive, operated by levers so arranged as to strike "trippers" at the proper place on the track. The trippers are electrically connected with the signal, and when it stands at "danger" they rise into a position where the levers will strike them, thus faithfully reproducing the danger signal in the cab. To resume the quotation:

"But that is not all. Should the driver for any reason disregard the signal, his train is automatically pulled up quite independently of his own operations, and simultaneously a warning note is sounded by a horn on the locomotive, so that he is warned of his position both by visual and audible signals. At the same moment the signalman is warned of the irregularity by means of a special repeater fitted in the signal-box, and an alarm-bell is set going

and continues ringing until he acknowledges it by pressing a plunger in the repeater.

"In actual operation all this is very much simpler than perhaps appears from the description. So easily and with such prompt response does every part of the apparatus work that the probability of any portion of it being thrown out of gear is, to say the least of it, exceedingly remote. But in the event of such a contingency occurring, either from accidental breakage or deliberate tampering, the mishap can scarcely be attended with any element of danger. Complete provision is made for a *contretemps* of that sort. The immediate effect of the failure of any part of the apparatus to fulfil its appointed task would be that both the driver and signalman would be warned, and the line upon which the accident occurred would be blocked. If the tripper mechanism, for instance, were to be put out of action, the signalman would be given instant warning—a disk would fall on the repeater in front of him disclosing the words 'Out of order,' and at the same time an alarm-bell would ring. Moreover, if any breakage should take place, its rectification would be a matter of very little time and very little trouble, as all parts of the system are interchangeable. Breakages, indeed, would be very rare, judged by the working of the system up to the present. For nearly two years the Phillips Syndicate have had a locomotive fitted up with their apparatus, and altho it has been in constant use there has been no occasion to replace a striking lever, and every part of the mechanism is still in first-class order."

WEIGHING A CROWD.

IN designing structures of all kinds to be used by men and women it is necessary to provide for the possibility of crowding and so to make floors and their supports much stronger



FIG. 1.—100 POUNDS PER SQUARE FOOT.

than they would have to be in normal conditions. What is the maximum crowd for which provision should be made, and what is the weight of such a crowd per square foot? The writer of an article on "The Weight of a Crowd," in *Engineering* (London, September 21), tells us that this weight has generally been underestimated, as is shown by recent experiments. The prevalent custom

has been to accept as a basis the recommendation of Trautwine, to consider 80 pounds per square foot as the maximum weight and to allow 20 pounds more as a margin of safety. Says the writer:

"As a substantiation of his theory, Trautwine refers to the fact that, in a practical test, Mr. Nash, the architect of Buckingham Palace, wedged as closely together as possible a group of men within an area of 20 feet diameter, the last man admitted being lowered down from above. In this extreme case a result of 120 pounds per square foot was obtained.

"That the latter, however, is by no means the maximum that can be obtained is shown by the result attained by Mr. Stoney, who obtained a load of 147.4 pounds per square foot (an excess of 37.4 pounds over Mr. Nash's result) by packing fifty-eight Irish laborers, each of an average weight of 145 pounds, within a space of 57 square feet. Yet Mr. Stoney's high figure is by no means the limit, as Mr. Lewis Johnson, professor of engineering at Harvard University, has substantially shown, as the result of prolonged and continuous experiments . . . with men selected from among his own engineering pupils at the university. . . . The results obtained were somewhat startling, and proved the fallacy of the generally accepted ideas in a conclusive manner. The maximum result obtained showed that by crowding 67 men, averaging 151.5 pounds each in weight, within a space of 64 square feet, a maximum result of 156.9 pounds per square foot was obtained."

Discussion of these results and denial of their validity by some

authorities, altho they were practically confirmed in many instances, led Professor Johnson to repeat his measurements. In the course of this second series he took the photographs shown herewith. To quote again:

"For the purposes of the tests, a wooden compartment, or pen, having internal dimensions of 6 feet by 6 feet, was constructed. This box was placed on the ground, and braced securely to the walls of the building for strengthening it against internal pressure. This latter was considerable when from thirty to forty men were packed within, especially when it happened that they took a long breath simultaneously. The pen was entered by a gate opening outward at the right, and this was further supported, when closed, and with the maximum crowd within, by a heavy wooden locking-bar. Above this compartment and mounted on a scaffold was a camera, the lens of which pointed vertically downward; while for purposes of facilitating counting, and in order to be identifiable, as a check upon the records, the men within were requested to look upward while the photograph was being taken.

"Various photographs were taken at different degrees of compactness, and it will be seen from the titles beneath each illustration that the load of 40 pounds per square foot is easily exceeded. . . . In another of these tests, to demonstrate the fact that a weight of 40 pounds per square foot is by no means an unusual weight to be imposed upon a floor, five men were photographed within an alcove of 16 square feet. In this area the average weight of each man was 133.8 pounds, which is by no means abnormal; and yet the load imposed upon the floor averaged 41.8 pounds. Had one man been withdrawn, and the average weight of the four remaining been raised to 160 pounds, the requisite 40 pounds weight per square foot would have been obtained without the slightest tendency toward crowding.

"In these experiments the men were permitted to stand as they thought fit, and facing in all directions, but there was not the slightest crushing. Under the same conditions more men were crowded within the pen, ranging from twenty, averaging 150.7 pounds; twenty-four men, averaging 150 pounds; twenty-eight men, averaging 167.7 pounds; and thirty-seven men, averaging 150.1 pounds respectively, with the result that the load per square foot of flooring averaged 83.7 pounds, 100 pounds, 130.4 pounds, and 154.2 pounds per square foot respectively. In the last-named instance the pen was considerably crowded, but it was no worse than that of a jostling crowd often encountered endeavoring to enter a building or room, where the back portion is continually pressing those in front. . . .

"Professor Johnson now resolved to obtain definite data concerning the weight of a packed crowd all facing in one direction, such as prevails within a theater or building, where all eyes are centered upon the object of attention. Under such circumstances considerably more people can be compressed within a confined area. In this instance especial care was taken to select some prominently tall men, to render the circumstance perfectly analogous. In this manner it was found possible to squeeze forty men within the confined area of 36 square feet, and an average weight of 176.4 pounds per square foot was recorded. This result was so astonishing to the investigator that he resolved to carry out another test upon

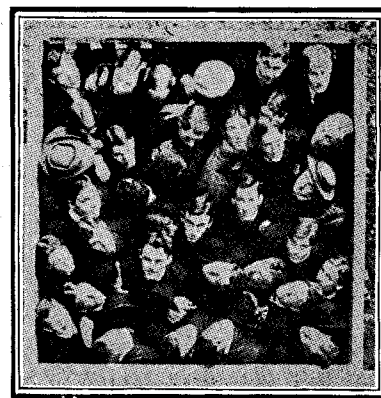


FIG. 2.—154.2 POUNDS PER SQUARE FOOT.

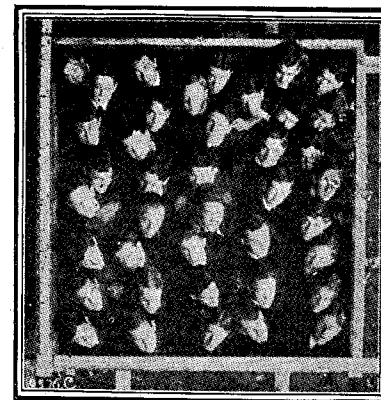


FIG. 3.—181 POUNDS PER SQUARE FOOT.

identical lines, only with somewhat heavier men, the average being raised to 163 pounds per occupant, giving a resultant load of 181.3 pounds per square foot. This result is additionally remarkable from the fact that, tho tightly packed within the pen, the forty men experienced no serious signs of discomfort and could move their limbs with a little difficulty. In a heavy crowd the wedging is far more accentuated; since so tightly packed is the mass that the moving of the hand or arm is impracticable, or, at any rate, dangerous to attempt.

"It is evident, however, that altho such a stress is an extreme occurrence, yet there are many occasions when analogous conditions prevail every day, such as the crushes that are encountered at the entrances to theaters, massed sightseers viewing a spectacular procession, and on platforms of railway-stations, especially during the early morning and evening. But, altho such a high load is somewhat rare, it is evident from the conclusions of Professor Johnson's investigations that a weight of, at any rate, 140 pounds per square foot is quite feasible where there are throngs of people; while a load of 80 pounds per square foot is quite common in buildings and private houses where social gatherings are frequent, and that a maximum of 40 pounds or 45 pounds is far short of what actually does prevail."

THE UNFORTUNATE SHIP'S DOCTOR.

THE charge is made by a writer in *The Hospital* (London, September 15) that the invalid aboard ship can never count on securing the services of an experienced seagoing practitioner, because ship's doctors are ordinarily ill paid, while the acceptance of the post involves loss of self-respect. He says:

"It is the common practise of steamship companies to engage newly qualified youths at a ridiculously low salary, who are anxious for free travel round the world, to mend their broken health after the arduous labors of student life and the unkindnesses of hardened examiners. Sometimes a man is appointed whose health has threatened to give way, and whose friends think he will be benefited by a sea voyage. Others to whom our sympathies freely extend are compelled through stress of *res angusta domi* to accept such invidious positions as a means of earning a livelihood—a scanty livelihood at the best—often obtained not only at great physical disadvantage, but with an irreparable loss of professional dignity. The emoluments amount to £10 per month or thereabouts, with access to the saloon at meal-times, and the use of a cabin to sleep in. We have known the doctor in one vessel belonging to a well-known company actually having his quarters and state cabin forward among the crew. Even in vessels where accommodation for the doctor is of a higher character, the company sub-let the services of the practitioner as part of the value they give in return for passage money. This is unfair, not only to the medical officer, but to the passengers, and it is highly improper that a doctor, a gentleman and a scholar, a member of a profession in which dignity and good feeling are a part of its stock in trade, should be compelled to look for an augmentation of his income by way of tips or gratuities much in the same way as if he were a bedroom steward or a pantry boy. Gentlemen must be humiliated by this process, and many patients are prevented from taking advantage of a medical man's services and advice on this account. Steamship companies doubtless know their own business best, but we think it would be to their interest as well as to the interest of the public if things medical on board ship were ordered differently."

Inferiority of Artificial Silk.—Recent experiments made to compare various kinds of artificial silk with the real article are reported in the *Bulletin* of the French Chamber of Commerce of Milan, Italy. According to an abstract in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, August 25), they make it clear that cellulose silk, as made and sold at present, can not seriously compete with real silk. Says the *Revue*:

"The principal intrinsic and apparent qualities of natural silk are: fineness, elasticity, softness, strength, flexibility, weight, and ductility. In the tissues of artificial silk, on the contrary, the types are not constant, and experiments show that this silk is

much less strong and has less elasticity than the natural article. It lasts less than half as long as natural silk, the filaments becoming too thin with time and breaking easily, which makes the fabric weak. Textile fabrics of artificial silk have also the great fault that they are injured by exposure to moisture or by contact with only a few drops of water. Their use, therefore, in the fabrication of articles now usually made of natural silk will probably be always limited."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

IS ECONOMICS A SCIENCE?

A REPLY to accusations that political economy is not entitled to rank as a science, with astronomy, physics, or chemistry, is made by Prof. Irving Fisher, of Yale, in a recent address, printed in full in *Science* (New York, August 31). Professor Fisher calls attention to the fact that the historical and the scientific features of economic problems are often confounded. He says:

"Those who maintain that economics is not and never can be a true science base their contention on the fact that social phenomena are not constant, 'like,' they say, 'the phenomena of astronomy or physics,' but differ widely at different times and under different circumstances. They point out that the determination of prices under modern free competition is quite different from their determination under the medieval system of custom and status; that the remuneration of labor depends on what are the historical and legal institutions with respect to slavery, labor legislation, etc.; that the economic phenomena of to-day are not comparable with those of the times of the Greeks and Romans, nor are the phenomena in America comparable with those in Russia."

"To one who is familiar with the spirit of science, however, these variations, so far from being objections, are really confirmations of the theory that economics is a science. For in all science it is fundamentally true that phenomena will 'differ according to circumstances,' and the office of the scientist is simply and solely to find out under what circumstances one set of phenomena will occur, and under what circumstances another set will occur. We could hardly claim that hydrostatics is not a science for the reason that in a mountain lake water is found to be stationary and at a level, whereas at Niagara it is found to be in motion and passing from one level to another; that whereas the water in a mill-race passes in a downward direction, the water which we draw in our houses moves through the pipes upward; that whereas, by means of a siphon, water may be induced to flow out of a receptacle, it will, in an ordinary tub, remain inert. The whole science of hydrostatics has developed as a consequence of the persistent effort to unravel these puzzles, and to-day we know not only that under different circumstances water will act in different ways, but we can formulate what are the precise conditions under which it will act in each separate manner."

"The formula of science, as Newcomb points out, is always conditional—if *A* is true, then *B* is true. The formula of history, on the other hand, is unconditional—simply, *B* is true."

"If economics is a science, its truths must be conditional. Thus, the incidence of a tax on ground-rent will lower the value of land, *provided* there are no counteracting causes. This does not assert that actually, after such a tax, the value of the land will fall, for in the mean time some opposing cause may have intervened, such as the discovery of an oil-well. Again, an increase of the quantity of circulating medium will raise prices proportionately, provided the velocity of circulation and the volume of business transactions remain the same. This 'quantity theory' does not assert that prices *do* rise after every increase in the quantity of money; and those who thus interpret it are guilty of the confusion already noted between conditional and unconditional truth—in other words, between a scientific law and a historical fact."

Confusion between historical and scientific truth is especially common, the writer asserts, in the German historical school of economics. Its followers, he says, fail to recognize Bacon's distinction between what he calls the popular and the inductive method, or what John Rae first named the *systematic* and the *scientific*. "System" consists in classifying phenomena; "science"

consists in discovering the laws to which they conform. Professor Fisher goes on to say:

"Many studies which are now scientific had their origin in what was originally systematic. The predecessors of the modern physicists classified bodies into 'light' and 'heavy.' Iron, they maintained, is heavy and therefore falls; fire is not heavy, and therefore rises. How different is this obsolete method of treating the subject from our modern analytic notion of gravity, or rate of increase of velocity, by means of which are explained both the falling of iron and the rising of 'fire.'

"Similarly, the prototype of biology was 'natural history,' and consisted chiefly in the mere classification of animals and plants into species, genera, etc. Modern biology has supplanted such elaborate classification by introducing, through Darwin, the analytical ideas of heredity, variation, and selection, and in this way the descriptive study of natural history has been converted into the true science of biology.

"The same evolution which has been outlined in physical and biological science is doubtless taking place in economic science. Yet it must be confessed that few have yet mastered the distinction between a general fact and a scientific law. When we hear it stated as fundamental in political economy that skilled labor is better paid than unskilled, it is clear that this is merely a general rule and not a necessary law. The single fact that certain seamstresses, tho skilled, are ill paid, is sufficient to disprove the statement as a necessary law, tho it does not affect it as a general fact.

"The historical school justly complains of the superficial character of the theories which have been sometimes offered. This objection holds, however, not against theory as such, but against false theories; and herein lies the virtue of Bacon's method. The inductive method, by which any theory of phenomena must be checked by reference to actual historical fact, thus forms the means of distinguishing between truth and falsity. Rejecting false theories is quite different from rejecting all theories."

When the distinction between scientific and historical truth is fully realized, Professor Fisher thinks, economics will make more rapid progress, because investigators will be able to separate, in their study of such topics as the tariff, insurance, or trusts, the historical from the purely scientific features of the problem. Failure to make this discrimination has done damage more than once, especially in hasty and ill-considered economic legislation. Professor Fisher concludes:

"Experience of this kind . . . serves as a warning that we should know something of economic science before venturing to tamper with economic conditions. The men who need this warning most of all are those who despise all 'theories' and call themselves 'practical.' It is they who legislate a method one day, and have to repeal it the next. A truly practical man can predict how a measure will work, and his power so to do requires not only what is called 'practical,' but also what is called 'theoretical,' knowledge; a knowledge, in short, not only of *history*, but of *science*."

Uselessness of Petty Navies.—In an article on the minor navies of the world, a writer in *Engineering* (London, September 7) has the following to say of such countries as Belgium, Cambodia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Egypt, Haiti, Morocco, Mexico, Persia, Peru, Santo Domingo, San Salvador, Sarawak, Uruguay, Venezuela, and Zanzibar, which possess vessels of a nominally warlike character, flying the flags belonging to these States, but none of them of the smallest value:

"Altho these minor navies exist, it would seem somewhat problematical if they will continue to do so in the future; more and more, as time goes on, does the power of the purse assert itself in maritime affairs; at sea as well as on shore the wholesale man seems destined to oust or to gobble up the retail dealer; the small man in any walk of life at the present time seems in danger of absolute extinction, and, as with commerce, so it is with armaments. Powers like Spain, Holland, Brazil, or Chile may own men-of-war which are comparatively modern, and consequently useful; but as time goes on the life of war-ships seems to shorten more and more, and the constructive marvel of a decade ago is hopelessly *declassé* to-day. Estimates for new construction have

to be faced by the great Powers in that struggle for existence which is leading them no man knows whither; but so great is the burden, so appallingly does expense mount up nowadays in the building of even moderate-sized cruisers, that it is very doubtful if the minor Powers will be able to face the taxation necessary for the upkeep of their fleets. It may be that national pride will nerve them for the making of the sacrifice; but even if made, it is hard to see of what value it will be, when it is remembered that the struggle is unceasing and year by year more costly; the common-sense of the matter would appear to be that, as that nation is said to be happy which has no history, it would be better to give up attempting to make it by futile expenditure upon naval armaments."

FATNESS DUE TO DISEASE.

THAT extreme obesity is abnormal is generally recognized, but that it may be due to poisons, both organic and inorganic, is not so commonly known. This fact seems now fully established by recent experiments. It has long been noticed that some people may live a life of ease and eat largely without becoming stout, while others grow fat on hard work and short commons. It is possible, also, to relieve many of the inconveniences of obesity without reducing flesh. These facts are all explicable on the new theory that fatness may be a result, or at least an accompaniment, of toxic action of one kind or another. Says a contributor to *Cosmos* (Paris), writing on "Toxic Obesity":

"The troubles of very fat persons, especially their shortness of breath, are of toxic nature. As their organism is unfitted to consume the fat that it accumulates, it ought also to oxidize incompletely and eliminate badly the normal toxins and perhaps form them too abundantly. A proper regimen, which may improve their health without always making them thinner, may facilitate the destruction or elimination of these toxins. This hypothesis was published by Lagrange in a work that appeared in 1903—'The Treatment of Affections of the Heart by Exercise and Movement.' Recent investigations have justified it. Paul Carnot has cited examples of various maladies, even of certain forms of tuberculosis, that accompany obesity, and he has succeeded in producing it experimentally in animals by inoculation with microbian toxins.

"Following injections of cultures of bacilli . . . he obtained sometimes increases of weight up to 100 per cent. . . . After death the organs were found to be surcharged with fat. Dr. Romme remarks in an interesting study ('Tuberculosis and Toxic Obesity' in *La Presse Médicale*, July 25) . . . that other toxins besides the microbian ones are able to induce the formation of fat. We know, of course, that alcohol, arsenic, and phosphorus may cause obesity, and Carnot has been able to produce it with such substances as lead, strychnin, and morphin. In one experiment, for example, a rabbit of 450 grams' weight, treated with a preparation of lead, weighed 610 grams after one month, 700 after two months, 825 after three, and 950 after six.

"These experiments show clearly the toxic origin of certain forms of obesity. All maladies do not cause leanness, and some induce flesh, bringing on what is commonly and rightly regarded as abnormal or diseased obesity."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"THE recent Grand Prix automobile races in France introduced to the world a new invention—the detachable rim," says *The Technical World Magazine* (Chicago). "The merit of this novelty is said to lie more in its labor-saving than in its time-saving qualities. This fact is of considerable moment to the autoist, however, when one considers the hard work experienced by him in replacing his tire by the old method. The detachable rim is flanged in the ordinary way. Near the outer edge of the rim six projecting ears are riveted. On the wheel itself six bolts project. Bolts and ears interlock. In order to inflate the tire it must first be dismounted."

"CATERPILLAR fever is contracted by many in rural districts," says *The Medical Times*, quoting the *London Mail*. "There is often an epidemic of 'caterpillar rash,' characterized by intense itching of the palms and sometimes of the face, with vesicles which, when they occur about the eyes, obstruct vision. Prophylaxis requires that caterpillars be left severely alone. The 'palmar worm,' for instance, the hairy caterpillar of the gold-tail moth, one of the commonest and most beautiful objects in the country at midsummer, passes from hand to hand. It leaves a few of its loosely attached hairs upon the palm; and an urticaria results, in the opinion of English rural physicians."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

GAINS AND LOSSES OF THE PROTESTANT
AND CATHOLIC CHURCHES IN
GERMANY.

IN Germany State and Church are united, and as a consequence everybody is "born into" some church. All changes in ecclesiastical affiliation or the total severance of all church relations, as this is being done on quite an extensive scale at present by the Social Democrats and other "advanced" thinkers, must be reported to the Government. On the basis of these official statistics, Pastor F. W. Schneider, of Elberfeld, who annually publishes the most complete and reliable church year-book, the well-known "Jahrbuch," has compiled and just given to the world a complete survey of the gains and losses of the Protestant and the Catholic churches in the land of Luther, which show the noteworthy fact that at present, as has been the case for decades, the number of conversions from the Roman Catholic Church to the Protestant vastly outnumber those who have gone from the latter to the former. Indeed, we learn that from the year 1890 to 1904 no fewer than 75,978 members of the Catholic Church in Germany have become Protestants, while only 10,054 have gone from Protestantism to the Catholic communion. From Austria it is reported as something phenomenal that 75,000 Catholics have become Protestants in half a decade.

Pastor Schneider has published a concise summary of the grand total from the different States of Germany in the following lists:

Year	Conversions to Protestantism	Conversions to Catholicism	Year	Conversions to Protestantism	Conversions to Catholicism
1890	3,105	554	1898	5,176	699
1891	3,202	442	1899	5,546	660
1892	3,342	350	1900	6,143	701
1893	3,532	398	1901	6,895	730
1894	3,821	659	1902	7,073	827
1895	3,895	588	1903	7,615	848
1896	4,368	664	1904	7,798	809
1897	4,469	705			

In commenting on these figures the Protestant journals, as, for example, the *Chronik der Christlichen Welt* (No. 36), draw attention to the fact that the increase in the Protestant columns in these fifteen years has been notably larger than that in the Catholic. Various reasons are assigned for the disproportional figures of the two churches. The Protestants account for their success on the theory that their church will naturally attract thinking and spiritually minded people, and are convinced that the relative proportion of converts in their favor will increase as intelligence, culture, and piety advance. Catholic journals, on the other hand, express doubt as to the correctness even of these official figures, claiming that many conversions to their church are not reported. They blame their losses generally on "mixed marriages," i.e., marriages between Protestants and Catholics, as experience has shown that the premarital promises exacted by the Catholic-Church authorities, to the effect that children born from such wedlock must be reared in the Catholic faith, are seldom realized. The losses of the Catholic churches through such marriages are phenomenal, as can be statistically shown, at least in Prussia. The best that the church authorities can achieve, we are told, is to have the boys in a family reared in the religion of the father and the girls in that of the mother. This state of affairs exists in thousands of German families.

The "Jahrbuch" further draws attention to the remarkable fact that not only in the Empire as a whole, but in each and every division of Germany, the Protestants have been gaining from the Catholics more than the latter from the former. This was not the case formerly, at least in the leading Catholic State of the empire, Bavaria, where in 1894 the figures were 133 and 155 in favor of the Catholics, and in 1895 they were 136 and 163. But in 1896 the

scales turned, and the latest reports credit the Protestants with 294 converts from Catholicism, and the latter with only 169 from the Protestant Church. Even in the Catholic "Reichslande," i.e., Alsace and Lorraine, the data for 1904 were 116 Protestant and only 10 Catholic gains. Relatively and proportionally the gains are much greater in Prussia than in any other part of the empire. Of the 7,798 who turned their backs to the Catholic Church in 1904, no fewer than 5,645 were reported from Prussia, and of the 809 converts to Catholicism this kingdom's contingent was 452. In several States of the empire, notably Mecklenburg and Oldenburg, no conversions to Catholicism have taken place in several years, but in no State or year were there no conversions from the Catholic to the Protestant Church.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE GENERAL OF THE JESUITS.

DESPATCHES quoted in these pages on September 22 spoke of Father Francis Xavier Wernz, the new general of the Society of Jesus, as a man imbued with the modern spirit and progressive ideas. On the other hand, a correspondent of the Leipzig *Neueste Nachrichten*, who claims to have been a pupil of Father Wernz's in the early eighties, describes him as reposing in the convictions and beliefs of the Middle Ages. So far the Catholic press in this country has given us little information about the new general. In the London *Tablet* (Catholic), however, we read that "there is nothing of the diplomat or of the politician" about him; that "he is as straight, as honest, and as simple as a good religious should be"; and that "his life has hitherto been spent in the steadfast and faithful performance of the trying task of training the young." Of his honors and achievements we learn further:

"He is consultor of the sacred congregations of the council, of the Holy Office, of extraordinary ecclesiastical affairs, and of the Index. In his capacity of consultor of the Roman congregations he has done work which has been well known and appreciated by specialists for years past. We may mention his 'Votum in Coloniensi,' March 18, 1893, that in a similar case of December 14, 1895, and the still more famous 'In Parisiensi,' April 1, 1898. These solutions of knotty questions of law, by their thoroughness and the inevitableness of their conclusions, remind one of the classical dissertations of Benedict XIV., a canonist for whom Father Wernz has the highest esteem. In 1898 he began the publication of his monumental work, 'Jus Decretalium.' The fourth volume, treating of the law of marriage, appeared in 1904, and was at once greeted by learned reviewers as the best book yet written on the subject. Father Wernz is not content with stating and explaining the law. He knows that the modern learned world loves the historical treatment of scientific questions, and he indulges the taste of the day. It is needless to say that everywhere and always he shows himself a devoted son of the Catholic Church, and a valiant, and at the same time a prudent, defender of her rights and those of the Roman Pontiff."

The British Weekly (London), an undenominational Protestant paper, gives the following account of the despotic power conferred upon Father Wernz with his new office:

"When the general has been elected it is for life, and he has powers lodged in his hands partly due to the original constitutions, and partly to special facilities and privileges conferred by various popes, which enormously exceed, as regards enactment and repeal of laws, as to restraint and dispensation, and both in kind and degree, those wielded by the heads of any other communities. He alone nominates to practically every office in the society, and appoints the superiors of all the houses and colleges. The vow of obedience is taken directly to him, and not, as in the older orders, to the rule as distinguished from the mere chief of the executive. The admission or dismissal of every member depends on his absolute fiat, and by a simple provision for reports to him he holds in his hands the threads of the entire business of the society in its most mute and distant ramifications. The general has thus the



FIRST PICTURE OF THE NEW "BLACK POPE" TO REACH THIS COUNTRY.

He is here seated in the midst of the faculty of the Gregorian University at Rome, of which he was rector. Father Wernz is the second German to achieve the leadership of the Society of Jesus.

powers of a commander-in-chief of an army in time of war, giving him the absolute disposal of all members of the society, in every place and for every purpose."

The London *Guardian* (Church of England) is amused by the sensationalism with which the popular press tried to invest the election of Father Wernz to the leadership of the Jesuits. To quote:

"Indeed, while no sensible person would lightly underrate the influence of the great—it would not be too much to say the heroic—society which has been the most energetic exponent of the faith of Rome since the Reformation, we find it somehow impossible to be very much concerned as to what the chief of that once-dreaded organization may be meditating against Protestantism in Austria or secularism in France. As to our own country, we can imagine thoughtful Jesuits wishing that the cheap popular press would not pat them on the back, write pictorial articles about their ceremonies, and generally express a benevolent interest in them absolutely untempered by awe. Far more complimentary in his way is the Orangeman, who still regards the Black Pope as the deadliest enemy of British liberties."

Need of Doctrinal Sermons.—The reason that so many of the younger generation in the "regiments of privilege and position"—lawyers, doctors, teachers, writers, and men of affairs—are not in closer sympathy and alliance with the church militant, asserts the Rev. George Hodges, is to be found in part in the decay of the doctrinal sermon. The remedy, he says, must be sought in the class-room of the seminary. "Do not be misled," he warns the students of the Berkeley Divinity School, in an address now printed in the *New York Churchman*, "by any rumor to the effect that the congregation is weary of doctrinal sermons." To quote further:

"There was never a time when the doctrinal sermon was more welcome than it is at present, or more imperatively needed. It is

true that men are impatient of dogmatic sermons. The dogmatic sermon is based on the ground of authority, the doctrinal sermon is based on the ground of reason; that is the difference. No confidence in the grace of orders will persuade thoughtful persons of years and experience to listen with appreciation while young men in surplices tell them what they ought to believe, without telling them why they ought to believe it. People are eager for doctrinal preaching."

MORE CHURCH UNION IN CANADA.

ANOTHER indication of the reaction which appears to be taking place in the religious world against the increase of sects by subdivision comes from the Maritime Provinces of Canada, where last month the Baptists, Free Baptists, and United Baptists entered into an organic union. "It is noteworthy that this union has been effected with far less difficulty than was anticipated," says *The Watchman* (Baptist, Boston), which congratulates its Baptist friends of the Maritime Provinces on this evidence of their freedom from prejudice and their devotion to the larger interests of the Kingdom of God. It goes on to say:

"This union movement, as might have been anticipated, is not likely to stop. A union of all the Baptist bodies in Canada is now being agitated and is received with great favor. A communication was also sent to the Maritime United Baptist Convention from the annual meeting of the Disciples of Christ, asking for the appointment of a delegation from the Baptists to attend their next meeting, to confer in regard to 'a closer union and fellowship, with the ultimate object in view of merging the two bodies into one united church.' This request received a cordial response, and a committee of three was appointed to attend the next annual meeting of the Disciples.

"A communication was also read from the executive committee of the union movement between Presbyterians, Methodists, and Congregational churches, suggesting that the union might be broad

enough to include the Baptists and the Anglicans also. The communication asked that a delegation might be appointed by the convention to meet with the union committee at their next meeting, in December, 1906, to consider the matter. By motion the secretary was instructed to reply, 'That the attitude honestly and conscientiously maintained, as we believe, by the denominations represented by your joint committee toward the tenets which distinguish Baptists and differentiate them from other Protestant bodies, renders organic union impossible. We see no reason, however, why a union of a federal character should not be entered upon between Baptists and all other Protestant communions, which would enable such communions to engage unitedly and heartily with Baptists in all matters pertaining to missions, charitable enterprises, moral and other reforms, and in evangelistic effort, and we would be glad at any time to meet with you and discuss with you proposals and methods looking to a union of this character.'

RELIGIOUS STATUS OF ENGLAND.

THE influence of Father Vaughan and certain other public censors has brought the English to a serious questioning of their religious life. Something of the nature of a symposium has been conducted by *The Daily Express*, and both lay and clerical writers have answered the question, "Are we becoming less religious?" The discussion was started by a "serious-minded writer" who had returned from a ten-years' residence in one of the colonies and was "greatly impressed" by "the growing luxury, the widespread gambling, the increased strain of life, the broadened gap between the rich and the poor, the universal hurry, and the almost ferocious competition; but most of all . . . by the extraordinary growth of disregard for those religious considerations which, in my youth, counted for so much in English life."

The replies of a number of bishops confirm the view of the instigator of the symposium that England is less religious than it was ten years ago. Among the lay writers Sir A. Conan Doyle is more optimistic than his clerical associates. Judged by the standard, "By their fruits ye shall know them," he thinks, "England has enormously improved and is therefore more truly religious." The tests of progress in true religion, by which he finds England not wanting, he says, are:

"(1) Is there a kinder and broader view of such subjects, enabling all men of all creeds to live in amity and charity?"

"(2) Are the criminal statistics better?"

"(3) Are the drink returns better, showing that man is acquiring greater animal self-control?"

"(4) Are the illegitimacy returns better, showing the same thing?"

"(5) Is there more reading, more demand for lectures, more interest in science, showing that the mind is gaining upon the body?"

"(6) Are the savings-bank returns better, showing thrift and self-denial?"

"(7) Are the trade returns better, showing greater industry and efficiency?"

"(8) Are there more charitable institutions, and does man show more clearly his sense of duty toward the lower animals?"

"Such practical tests as these, which do actually for the most part show progress, are worth more than the ritual observances which may or may not go with a good life."

A summary of clerical replies is furnished by *Light* (London), a journal of psychical, occult, and mystical research. From this organ we learn that Bishop Wilberforce is almost alone among the clergy in showing the optimism of Dr. Doyle. He writes:

"A marked characteristic of the age is a genuine hunger for a high, noble, and rational conception of the Infinite Originator, called God, and side by side with this spiritual hunger there is a strenuous and ever-increasing activity on the part of the wealthier classes to ameliorate the condition of those less well off than themselves which has never been equaled in any previous generation. I deny that true Christianity is declining."

Bishop Wilkinson writes a long letter, says *Light*, "threatening us with numerous calamities, from ruined industries to the coming of the German fleet. He rolls out long sentences about honoring and despising God, but does not exactly tell us what is the matter, tho he does reprove England for its foolish boastings, 'as if we were the favorites of heaven,' its conceited sense of security, and its betting, gambling, fraud, intemperance, immorality, disobedience to parents, and selfish luxury. 'Father Vaughan's denunciations,' he says, 'have not been one whit too strong.'" The Bishop of Bathurst thinks things are better in London than in Sydney "in relation to church attendance and observance of the Lord's Day." Still, he adds, "England in ten years is much richer and religion does not gain by the increase of wealth." The Dean of Ripon, "always a little less clerical than the rest of the clergy," maintains a philosophic calm in offering the "bromidic" reflection: "We are in an age of transition, and such ages are always accompanied by certain undesirable movements." "The Archdeacon of Lewes believes that 'excitement, devotion to worldly pleasure, unbridled self-indulgence, have become characteristics, recently more than ever, of the age we live in,' and he suggests, as the one remedy, the keeping of the Friday fast, 'through the grace of God the Holy Spirit, the best preparation for, at once, our Sunday worship, and for enabling us to rise, yet more and more each week, into newness of life.'" "Canon Tetley laments that 'the spirit of materialism is everywhere about us,' and says that 'the circumstances of the day have combined alike to bring tangible gain within the reach of men, and to lend an artificial and a false value to it'; but he also hopes for better things 'when the existing miserable madness has passed.'"

Protestant Colleges and Infidel Instructors.—

None will deny, says *The Christian Advocate* (New York), "the incongruity of a church's attempting to maintain institutions of learning whose professors are agnostics, outright infidels, or theosophists, which have no religious services and in no sense recognize Christianity or say anything about it in its curriculum, except as one of many religions to be discussed comparatively, as tho all were of strictly human origin." That this condition of things, if not prevalent, is at least so far existent as to warrant a statement of the position Christian supporters of such institutions ought to take, seems to be the view of the editor of the leading weekly of the Methodist denomination, whose words we quote further:

"If this be true, it would follow that if any institution established by Christian people were to reach that state where the religious body that had established it should no longer have any effective control over the teaching and the spirit of the institution, when its trustees and faculty might all be members of other denominations or of none, and its president or faculty not be responsible for the exerting of an unmistakable Christian influence over the students, there would be no controlling reason why such religious denomination or its individual members should continue the support of such an institution, either by recommendation, by the placing of their children, or by gifts or bequests. The introduction of this question is called for, for there are universities and colleges in Europe and in the United States which were founded by godly men who believed with all their hearts and minds in the union of learning and vital religion. They gradually drifted away from these landmarks, until now these institutions are hotbeds of irreligion. Among their professors are avowed atheists, and views are unreservedly taught which, in the minds of students who follow their teachers, will reduce Christianity to a level with all other religions or consign it to the refuse-heaps of civilization. In this country, in several institutions not many years since avowedly and positively Christian, the drift is strong."

"The temptation in institutions of learning is to imitate the successful, and when vast sums are given to institutions over which organized Christianity has no control, and withheld from those over which it has, the temptation to cut loose from their moorings is indeed strong."

LETTERS AND ART.

THE SON OF SIR HENRY.

MR. HENRY B. IRVING'S first American appearance, which took place in New York last week, naturally resulted in comparisons between his acting and that of his famous father. All the critics comment upon the striking points of physical resemblance—which they regard as in some ways both an advantage and a handicap—and many detect in his acting and his voice reflections of some of his father's peculiar mannerisms. These resemblances, however, they attribute to heredity and not to conscious imitation. He is discussed as a promising candidate for that place of preeminence in the theatrical world lately left vacant by Sir Henry. *The Evening Post* recognizes "his conspicuous but unripe ability," and adds that he has much to learn yet before he can hope to fill that place, but that "there is no good reason, apparently, why he should not aspire to it." Mr. Irving's American *début* has an added interest from the fact that he played *Giovanni Malatesta* in Mr. Stephen Phillips's "Paolo and Francesca," a blank-verse tragedy by a poet who has been hailed as the recreator of the English classical drama.

Altho upon his first entrance Mr. Irving was received with a "tempest of applause," the event as a whole failed to sweep the metropolitan critics off their feet. Perhaps the most unqualified praise is that of *The Times*, which asserts that "with the possible exception of Forbes-Robertson's *Hamlet* there has been no such show of moving tragic acting from any of the newer generation of players—certainly no one of them has succeeded more positively in enforcing responsive pity than did Mr. H. B. Irving, in the final scene of this tragedy of fate and blood." "In both the play and the acting the note of authentic genius was conspicuously lacking, but talent was present in the highest degree," pronounces *The Sun*. "In spite of its dramatic deficiencies," says *The World*, the play was an intellectual treat such as is furnished but seldom by the New York stage. Mr. William Winter, writing in *The Tribune*, regrets that Mr. Irving did not select "a more novel, genial, and attractive subject than the ancient and gruesome story of *Francesca's* adultery and *Malatesta's* murder" with which to associate his advent upon the American stage. This story of tragic love, to which Dante refers in his "Divina Commedia," was already familiar to our playgoing public through a blank-verse version by the late George H. Boker, first played in 1882 by Lawrence Barrett and afterward revived by Otis Skinner, and through D'Annunzio's version presented by Madame Duse during her last tour in this country. But to return to Mr. Winter's protest:

"That theme has been copiously illustrated by multitudinous bards, romancers, and playwrights, and has been imposed upon various literary vehicles from the *terza rima* of the celestial Dante to the cockney verses of Leigh Hunt and the spasmodic prose of Mr. Rapagnetta of the Annunciation; and it has become decidedly tedious. The story, indeed, is as trite as that Poor Relation of whom Charles Lamb so playfully remarks that 'the guests think they have seen him before.' Seen him indeed they have. Two brothers, one handsome and attractive, the other deformed, elderly, and austere, love the same woman. Circumstances compel her marriage to the uncouth brother, while her affections are be-

stowed upon the handsome one. A criminal intimacy ensues between the wife and her lover, and, when the betrayed husband discovers their treachery, he kills both of them. The ingredients of that hackneyed tale are love, jealousy, fear, anguish, remorse, hatred, rage, and murder. It always was a sorry conglomeration, and in the laborious lines of Mr. Stephen Phillips—a mechanical artificer of verse, whose writings sometimes exhibit rhetorical felicity, but not poetic inspiration—it is drearier than ever."

Of Mr. Irving's acting the same critic says:

"Resolute character, intellectual purpose, and a temperament that blends sensibility with satirical cynicism are the chief attributes revealed in the acting of Mr. H. B. Irving. He possesses the physical advantages of a thin, lithe figure, a strong, clear, but not very sympathetic voice, an expressive, handsome countenance—the eyes being remarkably fine—and a distinguished manner.

His method is remarkable for clarity of design and for the measured, propulsive movement of orderly execution. He has absolute repose; he takes plenty of time; and he conceals both the tension of nervous excitement and the mechanism of theatrical art. His performance has been carefully, even laboriously planned, but it is smooth, fluent, and symmetrical, and it seems to be spontaneous. He is an expert and accomplished actor, within, apparently, a limited range—the range, namely, of analysis, singularity, morbid introspection, and the shifting phases of mental complexity. . . . He does not appeal to the heart."

Since Henry James's incisive comment on our national tendency toward a careless enunciation this question of diction seems to have held a place in the interest of the public. *The Herald* remarks that "the visit here of Mr. Irving and his London company would have been worth while if only for the sake of hearing their remarkably pure diction." The play itself, *The Sun* finds, is "distinctly less impressive acted than read." To quote further:

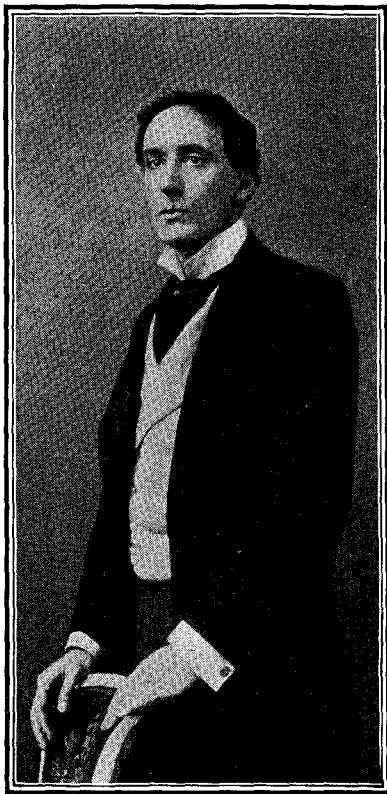
"The entire *dramatis personæ* appear to have read their Dante not wisely but too well. . . . *Paolo* himself in the fated hour foresees the very tortures Dante so vividly describes—and describes them, too, in much the same language. Instead of human beings impelled by the destiny of circumstance and passion, we have mere puppets of literature who fall into the prescribed attitudes self-consciously. . . . It is only in the last of the four acts that the might of this old

story asserts itself. Then we see *Francesca* battling, with instinctive purity, against temptation—conquering at first, yet slowly becoming enmeshed in the web of trivial circumstance and overmastering fate. From the opening of the action there is felt a highly dramatic suspense. This deepens to fear as the lovers fall unwillingly into each other's arms, and rises to a blood-curdling certainty as the form of *Malatesta* is seen swaying behind the curtain, and his hand appears to draw it back and disclose the tragic death of the lovers."

Of the actor we read:

"Mr. Irving has the advantage—which is at the same time the disadvantage—of powerfully suggesting his illustrious father. His low, prominent forehead, heavy black eyebrows, and deep, gleaming eyes are almost identical. By a curious freak of chance the limp of *Malatesta* brought again before the footlights the paternal stride. But the lower face, tho prominent and impressive, is without the fine spiritual quality of the elder Irving, and the whole form and being lack the indescribable distinction of genius.

"Over against this, however, the young man has sterling advantages. His form is athletic, erect, and virile, and he is quite without mannerism. His enunciation is pure, his voice rich, resonant,



MR. HENRY B. IRVING.

His low, prominent forehead, heavy black eyebrows, and deep, gleaming eyes recall his illustrious father. As an actor he is intellectual, "his personality is peculiarly and deeply interesting, and he speaks with a music of articulation which is a refreshment and a delight."

and powerful. Best of all, he reads his lines with the finest discrimination of emphasis and a sense of poetic rhythm at once subtle and salient. It has never been our fortune to hear noble verse more nobly rendered."

ANDERS ZORN, A GREAT SWEDISH ARTIST.

PARIS, it appears from the foreign notes in our American art publications, was profoundly impressed with the beauty, versatility, and prodigious technical gifts revealed in a recent exhibition of works by Anders Zorn at the Durand-Ruel galleries. The exhibition, which represented the artist's output for fifteen years, included paintings, etchings, drawings, water-colors, and sculptures in wood. Mr. Henri Frantz, writing of Zorn's work in the current issue of *The International Studio* (New York), dwells upon his "very broad and powerful sense of color and absolute fidelity to nature"; the "extraordinary spontaneity of his method"; and the remarkable revelation of personality, especially in his etchings. We learn also that his starting-point was sculpture, and are given the following intimate glimpse of his first youthful impulses to develop his gift:

"When quite young, Anders Zorn, the son of humble peasant folk, used to mind the flocks in the Dalecarlian forests; and to while away his hours of solitude he would amuse himself by carving with his knife images of the animals entrusted to his care. The artist himself recounted the story of his earliest artistic efforts to Mr. Armand Dayot, who has recorded them in the form of an article. 'To make my sculptures more lifelike,' said Zorn, 'I used to imitate antique statuary by tinting my work. My palette was the palm of my hand, and I made a mixture of bilberry juice and certain coloring substances obtained from little wood-flowers. The first work I sold represented—an enraged cow! I received generous payment for it, in the shape of a sou and a little white loaf, from one of my friends, a shepherd. Even that day when the Duchesse d'Ossuna commissioned me to paint her portrait, my joy was not greater than when I received that sou and that little white loaf! I often return to look at my great woods and my dear Dalecarlian peasants in their fine, striking costumes; and when I am among them—ever in their eyes the little shepherd boy of other days—I spend the happiest hours of my life. It was during one of those trips that I carved, in birchwood, as formerly, the bust of my old grandmother."

"Having thus received from nature his first impressions and his first counsel, Zorn entered the Royal Academy of Fine Arts in 1877. After staying there four years he traveled throughout Europe in order to study the principal galleries; then for several years he lived in London, where his work has always been greatly

appreciated. After that came new travels in Spain, Morocco, and the East generally.

"Zorn hardly began to paint at all in oils until 1887, on his return from these long pilgrimages. 'Pêcheur,' his first essay, now in the Luxembourg, was exhibited in 1888."

We read further that Zorn transcribes what he sees "literally, instinctively, like a savage of highest ability." Mr. Henry Marcel, in his preface to the catalog of the Zorn exhibition, writes:

"Zorn is ever a peasant, with brawny arms fit to grasp sheer reality. He created for himself, almost immediately, a method extraordinary in its spontaneity and *crânerie* [freedom]; he attacks his canvas right away with the brush without previous preparation with the chalk, the merest painted sketch giving him at

most his tones and values. Should he happen to draw a complex movement, a difficult piece of foreshortening, the sketch, once grasped, is thrown aside, the pose being from that moment forth fixed in his brain, and away he goes, with furious dash, hacking out his forms in great rough stripes, yet with such accuracy of tone, with such absolute exactness, that at a proper distance everything adapts itself, agrees, and melts into a delicious delicacy, into soft, light-kissed, quivering curves."

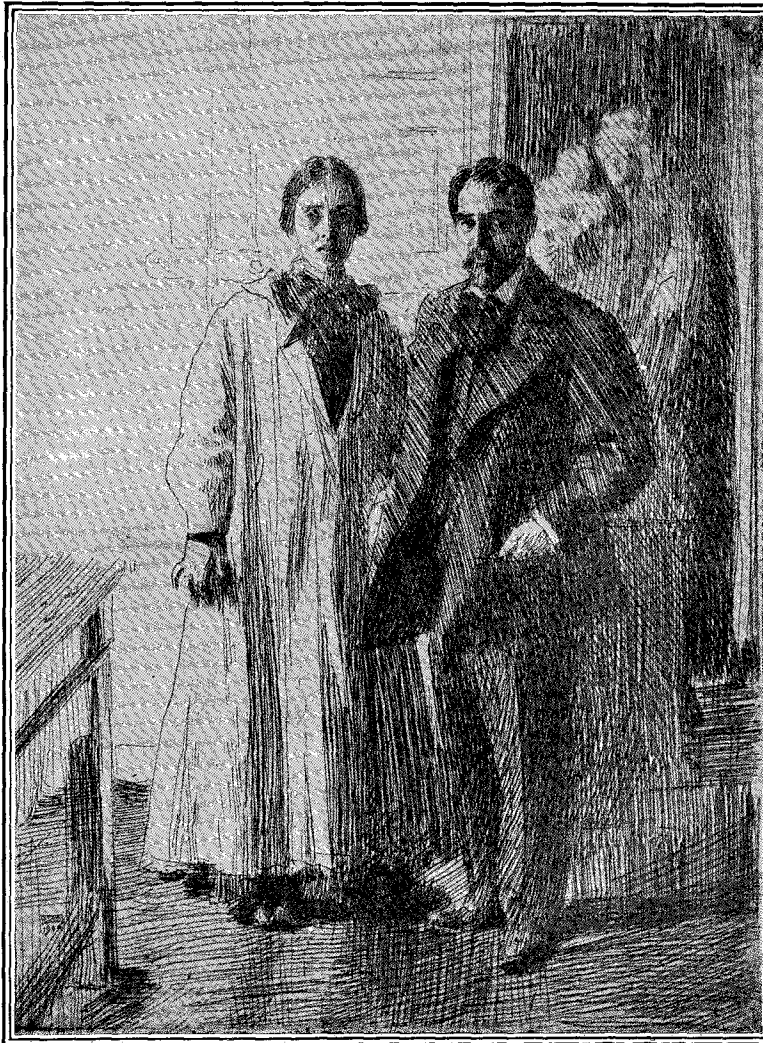
As an etcher Mr. Frantz says of him:

"In complexity of arrangement, in violent contrasts of light and shade, Zorn resembles that master of masters—Rembrandt, but, at the same time, remains strictly and resolutely modern, inspired only by the spectacle of life as visible to his own eyes.

"The striking thing about these etchings is that they are powerfully and rapidly improvised direct from nature, and thereby give a very special impression of veracity. . . . Indeed, Zorn hates to make his models pose. He prefers to chat with them, and in the midst of the conversation

to dash off the essential lines which will eventually serve to assist his prodigious memory. Then, when he is alone once more, and before the keenness of the impression has been blunted, he inscribes in bold lines on the metal the complete features of the model he has just quitted. He has already produced a goodly number of well-known plates, which are not far from being classic."

Gentlemen in Music.—The gentleman, we are told by Mr. Edward Algernon Baughan in his "Music and Musicians," has invaded the field of English music with results not altogether beneficial to that art. The writer explains that the term "gentleman," as he here uses it, means "a man who comes of good family—not necessarily rich or noble, but gentle—and has had the ordinary English gentleman's education (a good public school, and, afterward, one of the universities)." It is only recently, says a



By courtesy of "The International Studio,"

MR. AND MRS. ATHERTON CURTIS.

From an etching by Anders Zorn, in the collection of A. Strölin, Paris.

reviewer of Mr. Daughan's book in *The Evening Post*, that English parents have ceased to speak of musicians as "fiddler persons," and have begun to look on with equanimity while their sons become professors or composers of music, or players, or singers. This change of attitude, we are told, has not been for the good of music in England. Indeed, Mr. Baughan maintains that the "gentleman by birth and training is the last person who should be a musician"—this because the ideals inculcated by a gentleman's university training become defects when carried into music. Mr. Baughan's point is thus restated by his reviewer:

"Music is primarily a matter of feeling, while such a gentleman's whole education has had the aim and effect of suppressing emotion, or at least the manifestation of it; and the ideals of uniformity and stoicism inculcated in him become a second nature in time. The gentleman musician admires Bach, but strips him of his humanity, exaggerating his austerity, as he does that of Brahms. He makes a fetish of the love of uniformity that has been implicated in him. 'The great fault of British music and British performers has been a certain coldness and want of emotion; and those very defects are precisely the merits for which our universities strive.'"

THE UNIVERSITY IN AMERICA'S FUTURE.

THE "evident consciousness" of the American universities of the rôle they have to play in America's future is one of the impressions gained by a recent English visitor, Mr. H. G. Wells. This he has recorded in his "Future of America," now appearing serially in *Harper's Weekly*. The universities, he avers, "seem to be pervaded by the constructive spirit." "They are intelligently antagonistic to lethargic and self-indulgent traditions, to disorder and disorderly institutions." Harvard, both collectively and as it was represented in the person of President Eliot, bears its part in creating this impression. We read:

"Harvard impresses me altogether as a very living factor in the present American outlook, not only when I was in Cambridge, but in the way the place *tells* in New York, in Chicago, in Washington. It has a living and contemporary attitude, and it is becoming more and more audible. Harvard opinion influences the magazines and affects the press, at least in the East, to an increasing extent. It may, in the near future, become still more rapidly audible.

"Professor Eliot is now full of years and honor, and I found in New York, in Boston, in Washington that his successor was being discussed. In all these cities I met people disposed to believe that if President Roosevelt does not become President of the United States for a further term, he may succeed President

Eliot. Now that I have seen President Roosevelt it seems to me that this might have a most extraordinary effect in accelerating the reaction upon the people of America of the best and least mercenary of their national thought. Already he is exerting an immense influence in the advertisement of new ideas and ideals."

Of President Eliot he writes:

"He was the first man I had met who had any suggestion of a force and quality that might stand up to and prevail against the forces of acquisition and brute trading. He bore himself as though something was behind him, unlike many other men I met who criticized abuses abusively or in the key of facetious despair. He had very much of that fine aristocratic quality one finds cropping up so frequently among Americans of old tradition, an aristocratic quality that is free from either privilege or pretension."

The impression was again enforced by Chicago University, especially as it afforded a hopeful sign in its militant attitude toward the city which supports it. To quote:

"Chicago University is a splendid place of fine buildings and green spaces and trees, with a great going to and fro of students, a wonderful contrast to the dark congestions of the mercantile city to the north. To all the disorganization of that it is even physically antagonistic, and I could think as I went about it that already this new organization has produced such work as Veblen's admirable ironies ('The Theory of Business Enterprise,' for example), and such sociological work as that of Prof. Albion Small. I went through the vigorous and admirably equipped pedagogic department, which is evidently a center of thought and stimulus for the whole teaching profession of Illinois; I saw a library of sociology and economics beyond anything that London can boast; I came upon little groups of students working

amid piles of books in a business-like manner, and if at times in other sections the suggestion was still insistent that thought was as yet only 'moving in' and, as it were, getting the carpets down, it was equally clear that thought was going to live freely and spaciouly, to an unprecedented extent, as soon as things were in order."

Columbia University impresses the English visitor mainly as a splendid failure to live up to the high destiny to which she seems appointed. He complains of its disposition as "too much toward buildings and memorial inscriptions and all too little toward the more difficult and far more valuable end of putting men of preeminent ability into positions of stimulated leisure." There is this further criticism to be noted:

"Moreover, there was an effect of remoteness about Columbia. It may have been the quality of a blue still morning of sunshine that invaded my impression. I came up out of the crowded



By courtesy of "The International Studio."

"LA DAME À LA CIGARETTE."

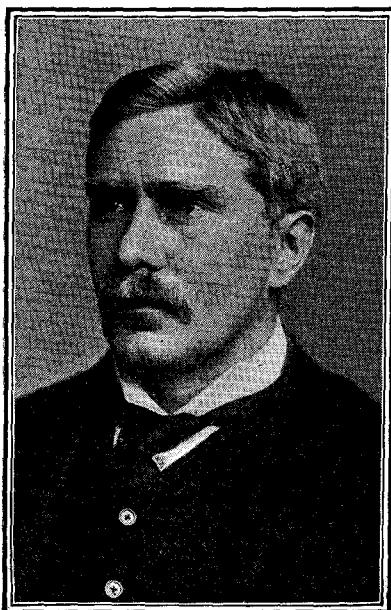
From an etching by Anders Zorn, in the collection of A. Strölin, Paris.

tumult of New York to it, with a sense of the hooting, hurrying traffics of the wide harbor, the teeming East Side, the glitter of spending, the rush of finance, the whole headlong process of America, behind me. I came out of the subway station into wide still streets. It was very spacious, very dignified, very quiet. Well, I want the universities of the modern state to be more aggressive. I want to think of a Columbia University of a less detached appearance, even if she is less splendidly clad. I want to think of her as sitting up there, cheek on hand, with knitted brows, brooding upon the millions below. I want to think of all the best minds conceivable, going to and fro—thoughts and purposes in her organized mind. And when she speaks, that busy world should listen.

"As a matter of fact, that busy world regards a professor as something between a dealer in scientific magic and a crank, and a university as an institution every good American should be honestly proud of and avoid."

DO REVIEWERS CARE FOR STYLE?

"THERE are not many people in England, even among the trained critics, who have any great *flair* for excellence of style," declares Mr. Arthur Christopher Benson. He even asserts that "style frankly does not interest the critics," who value chiefly



MR. ARTHUR CHRISTOPHER BENSON.

He thinks that literary style does not interest the modern reviewer of books.

"an effective and facile impressionism, suggestiveness, largeness, force." Some of them, however, "fall into the mistake of believing that they are on the lookout for style." But Mr. Benson dispels this delusion. Discussing, with his usual charming discursiveness, the ethics of reviewing, he returns more than once to this charge that modern critics are either deaf or indifferent to the appeal of literary style. We quote further from his essay, which appears in the first number of the new *Putnam's Monthly* (New York):

"Very few people are on the lookout for style

nowadays. The ordinary reader is quite indifferent to it, and the ordinary critic is quite unaware of what it is. The public are on the lookout for amusement; they want a thrill of some kind, an emotional thrill by preference; and the critic who has been reared mostly on fiction, and who has very little acquaintance with classical literature, is really on the lookout for effectiveness. There are a certain number of readers who have risen a little above the melodramatic stage, and who value a certain precision and glitter of language, who are under the impression that they are sensitive to style; but it is not style that they care for, but a smart handling of impressive matters. What they really desire is an impression of life, vigor, verbal wit, liveliness, optimism, tolerance, justice. They do not care for artistic handling, they want masterly handling. They like a man to make his points, they want the rocket to go up with a crack and a roar. They like a kind of pyrotechnic display, bright whirling lights, ordered noise, crispness, explosiveness. They want the characters to be manly, womanly, typical. They want sentiment rather than poetry, color rather than delicacy. These are very natural and wholesome requirements, and must be catered for. The mistake is to think that there is much intellectual or artistic feeling abroad. There have been nations by whom, and periods when, these things were valued; there have even been periods in our own national history, but this is not one. Indeed, the appreciation of intellectual and artistic excellence

has distinctly decreased in the last fifty years; and probably the reason why there is a lack of great writers is that we do not at present want them. We want a sparkling, heady beverage, not an old, fragrant, mellow vintage. It is an age of cigarettes, champagne, golf, motors—brisk, active, lively, brief things—not an age of reflection or repose.

"To return, then, once more to my reviewers. I think we have a good many young men at work, effective in statement, kindly, laborious, practical, on the lookout for what they think the public will like, and, within certain limits, generous and reasonable. What we have not got is a race of wise and artistic critics, alive to originality, delicacy, and quality. The popular taste is accepted and not educated; and the popular taste loves, as I have said, matter rather than manner, coarse-flavored, wholesome, highly spiced work. Reviewing is not an art, but a trade. Probably our criticism is a sign rather than a cause of a low artistic standard, and no doubt if there were a development of artistic literature there would be a development of artistic criticism. What I have said does not profess to be an indictment, and still less a prophecy. It is nothing more than an analysis of existing difficulties."

THE RETURN OF RUDYARD KIPLING.

A REVIEWER who recognizes in Kipling's earlier work "a source of sheer joy which nothing can ever invalidate," but who deplores the *interim* during which that master of wordcraft "wandered off into the distance to play with strange toys," hails his new book, "Puck of Pook's Hill," as proof that "the old Kipling has come back." Writing in the New York *Tribune* under the caption "The Return of Rudyard Kipling," this reviewer rejoices "that the enchanter who once wove such compelling spells has recovered his wand while he is still in his prime." "Puck of Pook's Hill" is made up of ten tales of old England which came to the knowledge of Una and Dan, two modern English children, through the good offices of Puck. The tales are ushered in by Puck's song, which reads:

See you the dimpled track that runs,
All hollow through the wheat?
Oh, that was where they hauled the guns
That smote King Philip's fleet.

See you our little mill that clacks,
So busy by the brook?
She has ground her corn and paid her tax
Ever since Domesday Book.

See you our stilly woods of oak,
And the dread ditch beside?
Oh, that was where the Saxons broke,
On the day that Harold died.

See you the windy levels spread
About the gates of Rye?
Oh, that was where the Northmen fled
When Alfred's ships came by.

Says the reviewer already quoted:

"Mr. Kipling dispenses with the usual machinery that goes with fairy-tales. His method is not easily analyzed, and for the best of reasons—that is, because it is so unobtrusive. Perhaps if the reader strains his faculties and watches for every hint of art, he may catch fleeting glimpses of the author gently coaxing Una and Dan into the fairy circle and subtly working up to the point at which the children will be prepared to see anything and to believe all that they see. But even so, the reader's attention is soon diverted, Puck is in full flight with his story, and we follow without question. We hear of Weland's sword, how it was forged and how it was carried into battle. We look again upon the England to which the Conqueror came, or we see the land as the Romans saw it, or the Northmen; and while the wonder of things of faery is always there, to heighten the beauty of the tales, to fill them with a strange dim light, we nevertheless meet living men in these pages, and are enchained by their valiant deeds. The broad atmosphere of the book is matched, for brilliance, by the handling of the details."

A writer in the New York *Times* who considers Mr. Kipling at present "one of the strongest factors in the development of the

English language," looks for the moral or political purpose in his book, and finds it thus:

"Feeling, as we assume he does, that the glory of England is fading through the sheer neglect of its inheritors, Mr. Kipling looks about him for a remedy. England must for all time stand, like Scotland in the play, 'where she did.' Kipling is a poet, a romancer, a mystic, and a humorist, an imperialist, but, first of all, a born patriot who believes in his native land. And he sees the need of inspiring the mind of the rising generation with the old English pride in the past of England, the past that never dies, and a sense of her deathless glory. Like most of the present-day optimists he looks to the middle classes. In their sentiment and good sense, in their enormous power when aroused, lies the hope of England's spiritual redemption."

In support of this interpretation the reviewer quotes the following stanzas from the verses which close the volume:

Father in Heaven, who ovest all,
Oh, help thy children when they call;
That they may build from age to age
An undefiled heritage!

Teach us to bear the yoke in youth
With steadfastness and careful truth;
That, in our time, thy Grace may give
The Truth whereby the Nations live.

Teach us Delight in simple things,
And Mirth that has no bitter springs,
Forgiveness free of evil done,
And Love to all men 'neath the sun!

Land of our Birth, our Faith, our Pride,
For whose dear sake our fathers died;
O Motherland, we pledge to thee
Head, heart, and hand through the years to be!

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS.



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PIERRE LOTI.

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SIMON NEWCOMB.

ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS.

In this department THE LITERARY DIGEST will print descriptive titles of new books as published each week up to the day of going to press, with notices, then or soon thereafter, of the more significant and important. It hopes in this way to supply an authoritative and systematic record and guide which shall meet what the editor believes to be a widely-existing need among its readers.

Andrews, Mary Raymond Shipman. The Perfect Tribute. 12mo, pp. 47. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 50 cents net.

Betts, Ethel Franklin. Favorite Nursery Rhymes. Large 8vo, pp. 47. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. \$1.50.

Bindloss, Harold. The Cattle-baron's Daughter: A Novel. With illustrations. 12mo, pp. 367. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. \$1.50.

Brandes, George. Reminiscences of My Childhood and Youth. 8vo, pp. vi-396. New York: Duffield & Co. \$2.50 net.

Butler, Ellis Parker. The Incubator Baby. Illustrated by May Wilson Preston. 16mo, pp. 111. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. 75 cents.

Mr. Butler has already made a public for himself by means of "Pigs is Pigs," a slight performance as books go, comprising as it did only a few thousand words. The present volume will appeal to the same public, and perhaps to a wider one, since its human interest is more universal. Mr. Butler's theme now is scientific motherhood, of which he holds discourse with facile cynicism and a sure eye for the absurdities toward which we have been drifting.

Burleigh, C. B. The Camp on Letter "K"; or, Two Live Boys in Northern Maine. Illustrated by L. J. Bridgeman. [Raymond Benson Series.] 12mo, pp. 383. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. \$1.50.

Carus, Paul. Amitabha: A Story of Buddhist Theology. 12mo, pp. 121. Chicago: Open Court Publishing Co.

Champlain, Samuel de, the Voyages and Explorations of (1604-1616). Narrated by himself. Translated by Annie Nettleton Bourne, together with "The Voyage of 1603," reprinted from "Purchas his Pilgrimes." Edited with introduction and notes by Edward Gaylord Bourne. Illustrated. 2 vols. 18mo, pp. xl-254, ix-229. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. \$1 per volume.

These volumes are a welcome addition

to the Trail-Makers Series. They comprise the first English translation of Champlain's "Voyages and Explorations" that has ever been made accessible to the general public. Thirty years ago translations were made for the Prince Society, but they were published in an edition "strictly limited and now to be found only in the richer public and private collections of Americana." Professor and Mrs. Bourne have therefore rendered a distinct service to students of our early history. An extremely adequate and interesting introduction of twenty-eight pages has been contributed by Professor Bourne, who says of Champlain that he was "the founder of New France," "the chief of its early historians," and "perhaps the ablest of the earlier makers of America." This edition, it should be added, does not contain all the "voyages" of Champlain—neither the one of 1603, nor those of 1613 and 1619, being rather a translation of the "voyages" published in 1632 which was a revised and final edition of the earlier publications, "arranged in a systematic historical form."

Dudley, Albertus, T. With Mask and Mitt. Illustrated by Charles Copeland. 12mo, pp. xii-300. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. \$1.25.

Edgar, M. L. Stories from Scottish History. Illustrated. 18mo, pp. 328. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. 60 cents.

Eggleston, George Cary. Blind Alleys: A Novel of Nowadays. 12mo, pp. 414. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. \$1.50.

For the material of his new novel Mr. Eggleston has chosen certain aspects of present-day New-York life, which, while lending themselves easily to exciting episode, are full of interest for those who are working for the moral betterment of the great city. This life is neither the life of Fifth Avenue and Wall Street, which inspired the recent work of Mr. Chambers, not that of the utter slums, which forms the subject of Owen Johnson's new novel. The more common and sig-

nificant side of the mighty city has appealed to Mr. Eggleston, that is to say, the general and not the exceptional population.

Probably his most interesting character is Joe Blake, a newspaper man who has sounded all the depths and shallows of New-York life and has retained his native integrity of character in spite of the pitfalls of his occupation. He knows intimately the darker side of the metropolis and has come in close contact with those phases of the underworld which, tho impregnable to the police, are accessible to the enterprising reporter. While eager to unearth a "good story," and as fertile in expedient and imagination as any adept of the "yellow journalism," he preserves his early ideals. Burrowing in the sub-cellars of journalism has not, however, left him entirely unscathed.

In strong contrast with the versatile journalist is Dr. Stanfield, who becomes his fast friend and his effective foil in an intellectual sense. Among the other characters, Miss Imboden, the wealthy philanthropist, is a well-drawn and attractive figure. No doubt the book will appeal to those who are interested in settlement work and in civic philanthropy in general.

Fraser, W. A. Thirteen Men: A Novel. 12mo, pp. 305. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

Fuller, Hubert Bruce. The Purchase of Florida: Its History and Diplomacy. 8vo, pp. 399. With two maps. Cleveland: The Burrows Bros. Co. \$3.

Gilman, Bradley. The Open Secret of Nazareth: Ten Letters Written by Bartimæus, Whose Eyes Were Opened, to Thomas, a Seeker after Truth. 12mo, pp. 112. Illustrated. Decorative border. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.

Harben, Will N. Ann Boyd. 12mo, pp. 390. New York: Harper Bros. \$1.50.

Dedicated to William Dean Howells, this novel discards, and even seems to spurn, all the traditions and paraphernalia which, up to lately, novelists the world over have relied upon to strengthen effects. Ann Boyd is a story of the ultra-realist school with an amazon in fustian as

heroine, a record of those outwardly drab and seemingly uninteresting lives which are passed beyond the confines of civilization and know little or nothing either of its ideals or its abominations. Repelling almost at first by reason of its unromantic setting, the rude and unpretentious story quickly takes prisoner the reader's interest.

The characters, as one soon realizes, are not the flat-paper dolls found in so many recent novels: they are creatures of flesh and blood, human beings whom the novelist has met and known and probably in some degree loved. They belong, it is true, to a crude humanity, but there is in them a vibrant life that makes them genuinely interesting, and in certain instances even lovable.

In some portions of the book the writer has succeeded in imparting a suggestion of the rude pathos and unaffected sentiment that we associate with the peasant pictures of Millet.

Henderson, W. J. *The Art of the Singer: Practical Hints about Vocal Technique and Style.* 12mo, pp. 270. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25 net.

This little volume, the fruit of twenty-five years of study, is addressed principally to the teacher, the student, and the lover of singing. Its author has made investigations into the records of the teaching and singing of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, which he regards as the formative period of the art, and into the eighteenth century, when it reached its culmination. He has studied and had an acquaintance with the famous singers of the past quarter of a century and, as he states in a prefatory note, many of his suggestions and hints to students of singing are based upon the instruction he received from such eminent artists as Jean de Reszke, Mme. Sembrich, and Mme. Nordica. While the book is to some extent technical, it is written in a clear, comprehensible style and can be enjoyed by the mere lover of singing.

Mr. Henderson acknowledges the debt which present vocal art owes to the splendid technical achievements of the eighteenth and the early part of the nineteenth century—in other words to the great Italian school. The essential foundations, he thinks, were then laid, though not in their entirety. The Italian school, the author claims, lacked a perception of the elementary truth which emerged in the songs of Schubert and Schumann and attained its full growth in the music-dramas of Wagner. Mr. Henderson's book possesses real value for the music-lover.

Havell, H. A. *Tales from Herodotus.* Illustrated. 18mo, pp. 267. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. 60 cents.

Hobbs, Roe R. *The Court of Pilate: A Story of Jerusalem in the Days of Christ.* Illustrated by S. de Franco. 12mo, pp. 332. New York: R. F. Penno & Co. \$1.50.

Ingersoll, Ernest. *The Wit of the Wild.* Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xii-288. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.20 net.

Jackson, A. V. Williams. *Persia, Past and Present.* A book of travel and research. With more than two hundred illustrations and a map. 8vo, pp. xxx-471. New York: Macmillan Co. \$4 net.

James, Martha. *Jimmie Suter and the Boys of Pigeon Camp.* Illustrated by Geo. W. Picknell. 12mo, pp. 245. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. \$1.25.

Jefferson, Charles E. *The World's Christmas-Tree.* 12mo, pp. 45. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 75 cents.

Jones, Rev. J. William, D.D. *Life and Letters of Robert Edward Lee.* With portraits. 8vo, pp. xii-486. New York and Washington: Neale Publishing Co. \$2.

If another biography of Lee was not urgently needed, there was no peremptory reason why another should not be written. Lee must forever remain the chief hero of the South, and the lives of great national heroes will always be written periodically anew. Dr. Jones believes his treat-

ment of the subject has novelty. He says further that "a large proportion of the incidents and letters have never been published." The letters printed are very numerous, taking up, as they do, more space than the author's own matter. Dr. Jones writes with excellent spirit as to the bitterness of the past.

Lea, Henry Charles, LL.D. *A History of the Inquisition of Spain.* In four volumes. Vol. II. 8vo, pp. xii-608. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$2.50.

Exactly forty years have elapsed since Mr. Lea began to publish books that have been remarkable alike for the scholarship displayed and for their historical importance. He at once attracted attention, not alone in this country, but in Europe, Lecky being among those who recognized the value of his work and made use of it in his own books. About twenty years ago appeared in three many-paged octavos Mr. Lea's masterpiece, "A History of the Inquisitions of the Middle Ages." His work was at once recognized as one of extraordinary learning, exceptional candor, and real illuminating power. Never until those volumes appeared had the world been able to learn what was the character, what were the purposes, and what had been the causes of the Inquisition. In the present work the institution, as it existed in Spain during later ages, is dealt with in the same disinterested spirit, with an extent of learning no less impressive and with a grasp no less firm. We have here the second volume of Mr. Lea's new work, with two others yet to come. May his health and strength be maintained for their completion. Mr. Lea is now an old man, having been born in 1825.

Lord, Eliot, and John J. D. Trenor and Samuel J. Barrows. *The Italian in America.* 12mo, pp. ix-238. New York: B. F. Buck & Co.

Loti, Pierre. *Disenchanted.* Translated from the French by Clara Bell. 12mo, pp. 381. New York: Macmillan Co. \$1.50.

Lounsberry, Alice. *The Wild-Flower Book for Young People.* 12mo, pp. xii-531. With seventy-seven full-page illustrations. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. \$1.50 net.

Miss Lounsberry has constructed her book after a novel and effective plan. She sends a little girl into the country to live with her grandmother, and then permits her to tell the story of the flowers as she learns it for the first time. Simple language is thus employed, the older head of the author guiding the child in her judgments and selections. The arrangement of the chapters was wisely made chronological. Half-tones are employed as illustrations, but they answer the purpose in a book so inexpensive. For this new nature-book there seems to be an assured place waiting.

Lucas, E. V. *Listener's Lure: A Kensington Comedy.* 12mo, pp. 286. New York: Macmillan Co. \$1.50.

Lucas, E. V. *A Wanderer in London.* 16 illustrations in color by Nelson Dawson and other illustrations. 8vo, pp. 296. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$1.75.

Mach, Dr. Ernst. *Space and Geometry in the Light of Physiological, Psychological, and Physical Inquiry.* From the German by Thomas J. McCormack. 12mo, pp. 148. Chicago: Open Court Publishing Co.

Masefield, John. *A Sailor's Garland.* Selected and edited. 12mo, pp. xxx-328. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$1.50.

Matthews, Brander. *American Character.* 12mo, pp. 34. Portrait. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. 75 cents.

McCarthy, James. *The Newspaper Worker.* Designed for all who write, but especially addressed to the reporter who may have only a vague notion of the aims, scope, and requirements of his profession. 8vo, pp. 103. New York: The Press Guild. \$2.

McSpadden, J. Walker. *Stories from Dickens.* Illustrated. 18mo, pp. 376. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. 60 cents.

Meakin, Budgett. *Life in Morocco, and Glimpses Beyond.* 8vo, pp. i-viii-400. With twenty-four illustrations. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$3 net.

The recent prominence of Morocco in international councils and the fact that

for a time the dispute regarding its administration threatened to involve France and Germany in war serve to give timelessness to Mr. Meakin's book. The work is more than a merely descriptive narrative of a highly interesting country and people. It is a valuable commentary upon a civilization which, by reason of its nearness to Europe and its historic link with Spain, possesses more than the usual interest for students of the Orient. The author has lived eighteen years in Morocco, has mingled freely among the people, and has endeavored to gain a thorough and practical knowledge of his subject by actual contact with this phase of Oriental life at its source. He has tried to do for the Moors what Lane did for the "Modern Egyptians."

From its proximity to Europe one would suppose that the Moorish Empire would be well known to foreigners. On the contrary, only a superficial knowledge of the country has been gained. The limit of European exploration is less than two hundred miles from the coast. Beyond these limits all is practically unknown—language, customs, beliefs.

Mr. Meakin seems to regard present-day Morocco from a distinctly pessimistic point of view, yet he is not hopeless of the future of the country. The general impression received from the book is one that tends to support the thesis held by Renan and by most other modern students of the Orient, namely, that Islamism plays an absolutely fatal rôle in human history.

Mills, Rev. Lawrence Heyworth, D.D. *Zarathustra and the Greeks. A discussion of the Relation existing between the Amesha-spentas and the Logos of the Greek Philosophical writers, for the most part delivered as university lectures, being Part I. of "Zarathustra (Zoroaster), Philo, the Achæmenids, and Israel."* 8vo, pp. xiii-460. Chicago: Open Court Publishing Co.

Moore, John Trotwood. *The Bishop of Cotton-town.* Illustrated by the Kinneys. 12mo, pp. 644. Philadelphia: John C. Winston Co. \$1.50.

Nesbit, Wilbur. *The Gentleman Ragman.* Johnny Thompson's Story of the Emigrant. 12mo, pp. 311. New York: Harper & Bros. \$1.50.

Newcomb, Simon. *Side-Lights on Astronomy, and Kindred Fields of Popular Science.* Essays and addresses. Illustrated. pp. viii-350. New York: Harper & Bros. \$2 net.

Phelps, Elizabeth Stuart. *The Man in the Case: A Novel.* Illustrated by Henry J. Peck. 12mo, pp. 265. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50.

Pickthall, Marmaduke. *The House of Islam.* 12mo, pp. 310. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

Ribot, Th. *Essay on the Creative Imagination.* Translated from the French by Albert H. N. Baron. 12mo, pp. xix-370. Chicago: Open Court Publishing Co.

Rhodes, Nina. *Little Miss Rosamond.* Illustrated by Bertha G. Davidson. Square 16mo, pp. 260. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. \$1.

Shioya, Sakae. *When I was a Boy in Japan.* Illustrated from photographs. 16mo, pp. 155. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. 75 cents.

Sidney, Margaret. *Five Little Peppers and How They Grew.* Illustrated in colors by Hermann Heyer. 8vo, pp. 427. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. \$2.

Smith, Berkeley F. *In London Town.* Illustrated by the author and other artists. 12mo, pp. 272. New York and London: Funk & Wagnalls Co. \$1.50 net.

Suzuki, Teitoku, and Dr. Paul Carus. *Yin Chih Wen. The Tract of the Quiet Way.* With extracts from the Chinese Commentary. Edited by Dr. Paul Carus. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 43. Boards. Chicago: Open Court Publishing Co.

Tappan, Eva March. *American Hero Stories.* Square 12mo, pp. vi-264. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.

Thomson, William Hanna, M.D. *Brain and Personality; or, The Physical Relations of the Brain to the Mind.* 12mo, pp. 320. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.20.

Tomlinson, Everett T. *Four Boys in the Yellow-stone.* Illustrated by H. C. Edwards. 12mo, pp. 399. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. \$1.50.

Tupper, Edith Sessions. *Hearts Triumphant.* 12mo, pp. 285. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

Wagnalls, Mabel. *Miserere: A Musical Story.* Revised, third edition. pp. 80. [Hour Glass Series.] Illustrated. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. 40 cents.

CURRENT POETRY.

Light Wo.

BY FALLOW NORTON.

The wind of wo sang through my trees—
Oh, well I love a singing!
But Peace came by and all is still;
Sweet silent Peace must have her will
To stop the light wo's singing.

The hand of wo upon my walls
Dark shapes was ever tracing.
Mayhap they were not beautiful,
But they were strange and wonderful,
And joy came of his tracing.

But Peace within the chamber came
(Peace loveth me too dearly!)
Now I must smile on bright blank walls,
And sleep in dreamless tuneless halls
Where silence rings too clearly.

A little war, a little wo,
To set the banners flying!
Oh, rather than the earth were still—
No song, no sound, no stir, no thrill—
I'd hear my own voice crying!

—From *Harper's Magazine* (October).

Autumn Magic.

BY LOUISE IMOGEN GUINEY.

Soon as divine September, flushing from sea to sea,
Peers from the whole wide upland into eternity,

Soft as an exhalation, ghosts of the thistle start:
Never a poet saw them but ached in his baffled heart.

Oh, what a nameless urging through avenues laid in
air;
Hints of escape, unbodied, intricate, everywhere;

Sense of a feared denial, or access yet to be won;
Gleams of a dubious gesture for guesses to feed upon!

Flame is flying in heaven, the down on the cool hillside:
Earth is a bride-veil glory that can not conceal the
Bride.

—From *The Atlantic Monthly* (October).

In the Wood.

BY CATHERINE MARKHAM.

O tree, perhaps al ve as I—
One process lacking of my clay—
Give me your outlook to the sky,
The airy cheer that fills your day!

Your grace of perfect service teach;
Your splendid dare of things that are;
The noble patience that can reach
Across the years from sod to star.

—From *Munsey's Magazine* (October).

Brahma.

BY ARTHUR DAVISON FICKE.

Whoso desires, or joys, or weeps
For whatsoever things may be
In life between the gulfs of sleep
Knows not the fashion of the Three.

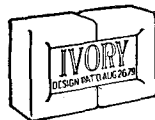
Brahma am I, and Vishnu too,
And Siva—maker, savior, flame
Of ruin.—Can thine eyes then view
Me who am Three and still the same?

I shatter cities in their might
And shape soft flowers of their clay.

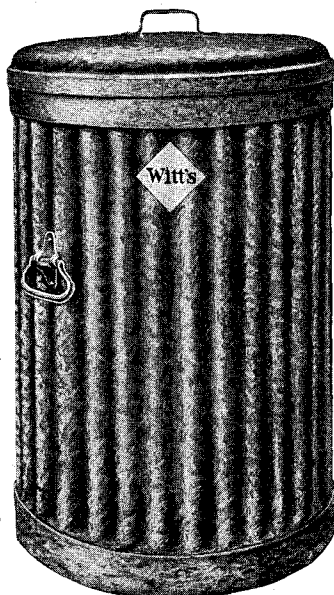


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realize the value of Ivory Soap in the sick
room.

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cleansing articles in the sick room or for
bathing the person it has no equal. It is
white, pleasing and odorless; a perfect germi-
cide and a powerful disinfectant; infinitely
better than nine-tenths of the drugs, the
very odor of which suggest ill health and
not, as they should, the clean pure air of
the outdoor world.



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and bottom, increase its strength. It has close-fitting lid and is *fireproof*.
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18 x 25; No. 3, 20¹/₂ x 25. WITT'S PAIL, No. 7, 5 gallons;
No. 8, 7 gallons.

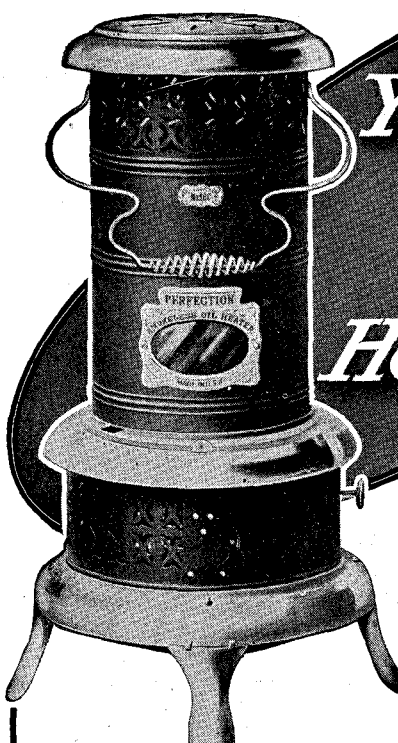
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You an Extra
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to
Heat?**

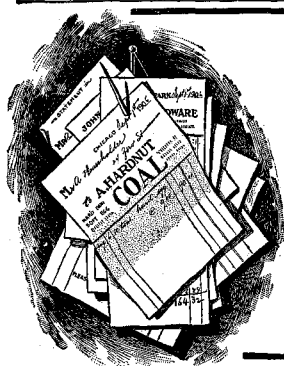
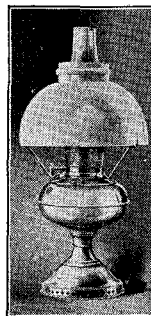
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SUCCESSFUL TEACHING is the title of a new book on teaching, embracing prize studies by a number of practical teachers in different parts of the country. Valuable introduction by James M. Greenwood, Supt. of Schools, Kansas City, Mo. Cloth, \$1.00 net; by mail, \$1.05. Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York.

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

I break the hundred towers of night
To build therewith the dome of day.

Brahma am I; I shape all things
Whereof the wisest mouth can tell.
I fashion from the mold of kings
The butterfly. And it is well.

Vishnu am I; it is my will
The stone should lie where once it fell,
The sun still shine to warm the hill,
The heart still hope. And it is well.

Siva am I. With scathing fire
I sweep the worlds like wind of hell.
With all its web of vain desire
Creation falls. And it is well.

Think you I do these for my sport?—
Each flower that buds and blooms and dies
Draws from the deep spring of my heart
A flood of unguessed agonies.

But thus through courts of starry space
I who am all, who am the Three,
Cast on the dark of Time and Place
The light of mine Eternity.

—From *Harper's Magazine* (October)

The Mystic.

By LUCY LYTLETON.

Through all the day our loads we bear,
By common highways we must go,
But when at night we rest, we hear
The Voice again, whereby we know
Through all the rush of hurrying feet
One walked beside us in the street.

Then wide your spirit's casement fling,
Your censer fill and lift it high!
Behold, its flame is flickering
Because a Wind is blowing nigh;
Look forth, and see a Shadow fall
Upon the common roadside wall.

"Folly!" the world may say. "We name
Your vision empty phantasy.
What is the flicker of a flame,
A wandering shadow passing by?"
But we, we know Who went unseen
Our censer and the world between.

O ye that walk this dusty place,
Whose spirit in the clamor reels,
Whose ears are filled with nothingness,
Unmeaning drone of endless wheels,
Come walk with us, and you shall learn
Whose Hands their mighty axles turn.

'Tis but our nightly way we tread
With dizzy brain and bruised feet,
While clouds of dust all fiery red
Sweep to the sunset up the street,
Yet the gloom quivers. Hush! and hark!
Who was it called us from the dark?

—From *The Spectator* (London).

The Sign.

By R. E. ROBERTS.

"As like as brother to brother
Is Love to Lust;
How can I tell, my Mother,
Love from Lust?

"The eyes of each are as springs
Clear and sweet;
On the shoulders of each are wings—
"Child, on the feet,

"On the feet of Love are wings!
On the feet of Lust
For a sign and a warning clings
A little dust."

—From *the New York Tribune*.

PERSONAL.

The Policy King.—"Al" Adams, formerly notorious as a promoter of the policy game and who committed suicide in New York last week, has, in the language of the *Detroit News*, "tried and condemned himself and inflicted capital punishment." Forty years ago he was a railroad brakeman, but he had a strong gambling instinct and soon gave up his position to rise rapidly in infamy as leader among the policy gamblers of New York. In this pursuit he acquired wealth, and even to the time of his death, we are informed by the newspapers, he was many times a millionaire. Tho his chief operations were in New York, the press of other States comment widely on his spectacular career and its sudden ending. The *Richmond* and *Manchester News Leader*, for instance, has this to say:

Adams, like many another man who has gone the same road ahead of him, believed that he was strong enough to defy the public and the law indefinitely and be exempt from punishment. His policy games were in every hole and corner of New York, especially in the districts where the poorer people lived. His income was thousands of dollars a day. He had a complete organization of runners and agents, and through this his political influence was vast. The disreputable, dark and criminal side of life in the great city were as familiar to him as his hand. He was said to own a number of police officers high in the department. His position doubtless seemed to him to be invincible. One man, a manufacturer, who found that many of his working people were kept in poverty and morally degraded by habitual patronage of the policy-shops, determined to fight the policy king. The fight lasted a year or two and was waged in many ways. Adams was in such close touch with the police that raids on his shops were betrayed in advance almost invariably. Evidence would be gathered and would disappear. Witnesses would vanish and memories would become suddenly treacherous. Adams felt so secure that he laughed at the men who were pursuing him and insolently defied them. Yet, just as happens always in such cases, the end came at last. Evidence was secured and made to stick.

District Attorney Jerome stuck to the track like a trained hound. The battle in and out of court was

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is not revealed by their names nor their claims. The day before the San Francisco disaster, all Fire Insurance Companies seemed alike to the thoughtless; there was a great difference nevertheless, and when the test came, some quibbled, some defaulted, while others drew on the reserve funds which they had ready for such a contingency, paid the large amounts due, and went right on.

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one of the longest and most fiercely contested in the city's criminal history. Adams was convicted on a second or third trial and then fought the case all the way to the Supreme Court of the United States; but into Sing Sing he went, a marked, beaten, wrecked, and disgraced man. It is said that the bitterest sting to him was in the fact that he has several children to whom he has given the highest educational and other advantages, but who are cut off from association with the people they would choose, by their father's infamy.

A Walking Bishop.—Bishop Leighton Coleman, of the Episcopal Diocese of Delaware, is accustomed to spend part of his annual vacation in a pedestrian tour of some interesting section of this country or abroad. In a despatch from Wilmington, Delaware, to the New York *Tribune* we are told of his experiences on his latest trip, which was made through the Cumberland Valley, in Pennsylvania and Maryland. Tho seventy years of age, the Bishop covered two hundred and ten miles in his ten days' jaunt, according to this report. The Bishop is quoted as follows:

"I started on Wednesday morning, September 5, and walked every day with the exception of Sunday, until Saturday evening, September 15. The total distance covered, 210 miles, was an average of twenty-one miles a day—not so bad when the warm weather and the fact that I am in my seventieth year are considered. One day I walked twenty-six miles, and was not trying then."

The Bishop dwelt at length upon the good test that walking places upon one's physical condition, and declared that for the last fifty years he has found recreation in these tours. "While I employ no disguise," he continued, "I do not tell who I am, for by keeping my identity a secret I am enabled to get nearer to the people whom I meet on the way."

The Bishop has a fund of anecdotes of the trip just completed. "As is the case every time I make a walking tour," he went on to say, "the people wonder why a man who is able to pay his fare should go afoot. They fail to appreciate the advantages of pedestrianism. Several times last week I was asked what I had to sell, or what line of industry I represented. On several occasions I was actually asked if I were a fortune-teller. Shortly afterward a farmer offered me a job picking apples. I thanked him and replied that I did not have time to stop that afternoon."

The Bishop became deeply interested as he narrated the incidents of the trip. "The expenses of a tour of this nature," he further said, "are extremely small. In one little town where I spent a night there are two hotels. One is a rather fashionable place and the other is an inn. I stayed at the inn and secured supper, lodging, and breakfast for fifty cents."

The Bishop laughed when he declared that several times he was charged less than the regular hotel rates because of the belief that he was too poor to ride and was compelled to walk. "I was fortunate on the tour just ended," he said, "in securing a bed every night. On previous trips I have been compelled to sleep in barns and wherever I could lay my head. This time I slept in small hotels, with the exception of one night, when I lodged over a store. The latter accommodation cost me 65 cents."

An Educational Leader of the South.—Dr. Charles Duncan McIver, whose sudden death, at the age of forty-five, was recently reported, was one of the foremost educators of the South. By the *Review of Reviews* he is held to be "one of the most useful and important men of his generation in America." "If the country did not know him well," continues this magazine, "it was because he was too busy serving its highest interest to impress himself, as he might easily have done, upon the entire nation." Dr. McIver was president of the North Carolina State Normal and Industrial College for young women at

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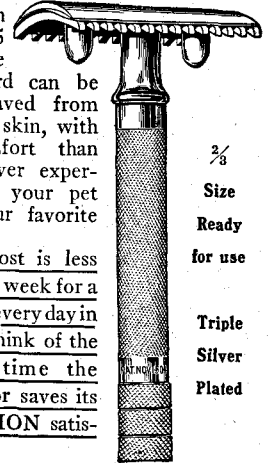
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Greensboro. Besides filling this position he was actively interested in the building up of educational systems in the South. He was a great "educational statesman," says the *Review of Reviews*, which speaks thus of his work:

Dr. McIver was not quite forty-six years old; but his influence was already great, and his achievement was of the sort that saves imperiled civilizations and transforms communities. He recognized the fact that the South was backward in its educational work, and from the very day that he was graduated at the University of North Carolina he became an apostle of the movement to improve the schools. He became an organizer of public-school systems in the cities of his State and a leader in the work of creating rural schools under conditions of lack and need such as can hardly be understood in the North. He organized and conducted teachers' institutes in all the counties and became the great propagandist of progress in school affairs throughout North Carolina.

He soon came to realize the fact that a good school system could not be possible without a better trained corps of teachers, and he determined to provide an institution that would receive a great number of promising girls from all parts of the State, give them an education at small cost, and train them to be teachers of exactly the type needed in the schools, particularly of the rural districts. He appealed to the Legislature with ultimate success, secured his appropriation in 1891, and opened his school some fourteen years ago. The State has dealt with him generously, for Dr. McIver's enthusiasm has never failed to carry the Legislature in the direction of his desires. Other very important educational posts from time to time were open to him, but he felt that his work could best center in the direction and development of the wonderful institution he created at Greensboro. It is one of the finest schools for the culture of women in the whole world, and it will stand as a monument to McIver's energy and splendid talent both as an organizer and as a trainer of teachers.

In due time Dr. McIver became the leader of a remarkable movement in his State for the adoption of a plan of adequate local taxation to supplement State funds in the carrying on of schools. The transforming results of this campaign ought to be widely known for their inspirational value elsewhere. His personal influence as an educational leader could not be confined to the bounds of his own State, and he became influential throughout the South as one of the half-dozen foremost men in a movement for improving school legislation and bettering practical educational conditions.

The Case of Vera Sassulich.—The Buffalo Express, in its review of the late Dimitri Trepoff's career, attempts to show that the infamous cruelty of the man was in a measure hereditary. It points

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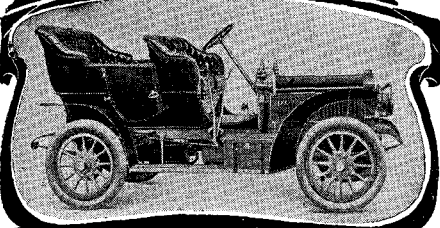
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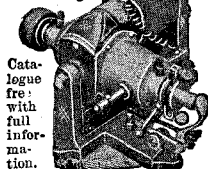
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out that his father's name was likewise clouded by accusations of brutality and harshness, and that his retirement from office was caused by circumstances which "made a sensation throughout Europe," such cruelty did they expose. The *Express* thus reviews the retirement of the elder Trepoff:

A young woman—she was only eighteen at the time—had been arrested in 1867 as a suspicious person. The late investigation did not show that there was any other charge against her than the fact that she was a friend to the sister of a young man who had been engaged in a political conspiracy. Yet she was kept in prison for two years; and under close police surveillance, separated from her home and friends, and transported from place to place in Eastern Russia, for seven years longer. These nine years of injustice, with political prisoners as her only associates, made Vera Sassulitch what she probably was not when first arrested—a revolutionist and terrorist. Soon after her release, in 1877, she learned that a political prisoner named Bogohitchoff, as a punishment for refusing to salute the chief of police, General Trepoff, had been brutally flogged by order of that officer. Determined that the attention of the Russian Government should be called to Trepoff's action in some way, and knowing that a formal complaint would not be noticed, she resorted to the terrorist's device—assassination. She called at Trepoff's office and shot him, wounding him seriously, tho not, as the event proved, fatally.

She was immediately arrested and brought to trial before a jury of which eight members were government officials, two were merchants, one was a noble, and one a student. She avowed her act and told her story and, despite the prejudice which might be supposed to exist against her in the minds of such a jury, she was acquitted. The verdict was applauded in the courtroom and there were demonstrations of enthusiastic approval in the streets. The newspapers all over Europe commented upon it and, altho four Russian newspapers were suppressed for approving the verdict, Trepoff was so severely criticized that it was necessary to dismiss him from office. His retirement was softened by promoting him to be a general of cavalry, and a decree was issued soon afterward abolishing trial by jury for aggravated political offenses. The verdict of acquittal in the case of Vera Sassulitch was canceled and her rearrest was ordered, but she had in the mean time made her escape.

The Gratitude of a Monarchy.—Leslie's

Weekly reminds us monarchies as well as republics are sometimes ungrateful. The British Government is the one at fault in the present instance. This is the case:

Prof. Ray Lankester held until recently the post of director of the natural-history department of the British Museum, a position of great honor to a scientific man, and carrying a salary of £1,200 a year. To accept it he resigned, eight years ago, a professorship at Oxford which was tenable for life at a salary of £900 and with an annual vacation of six months. Relying upon precedent, he expected, if his health continued good, to retain his new directorship until he was seventy (he accepted office at the age of fifty). In any case, he counted upon a liberal pension if he should be obliged to retire before the usual time. He was, therefore, shocked to receive, a few months ago, a letter asking for his resignation, to take effect next May, with the understanding that his pension should not exceed £300 a year. No reason for the abrupt dismissal was given, and the standing committee of the British Museum, which is responsible for it, refused later in the summer to consent to an increase in the amount of the pension, which is ridiculously small, in view of the high position which Professor Lankester has held and the prospects which he sacrificed to accept it. He is a professor of science with a world-wide reputation, and has been a public servant and a teacher and original investigator for thirty-five years. He was one of the editors of the "Scientific Memoirs of Thomas Henry Huxley," and has written a number of learned works on zoology, including a dissertation upon the okapi;

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foreign academies of science have honored him, and he is president of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. Such a slight put upon the holder of that dignified office is unexampled in British history.

James Whitcomb Riley.—In the October *Talent* appears an account of how this Indiana poet rose from "the tail end of a patent-medicine and concert wagon" to his present wide popularity. Part of the article is here quoted:

James Whitcomb Riley was for years a newspaper writer on different country papers in Indiana. His first contribution to a larger public was through the *Indianapolis Daily Journal*, when there appeared an editorial to the effect that Ben F. Johnson, of Boone County, had written to enclose an original poem, desiring that it be accepted for publication, as "many neighbors and friends is astin' him to have it struck off." Mr. Johnson said that he had, "from childhood up till old enough to vote, allus wrote more or less poetry, as many an album in the neighborhood can testify." He said that he wrote "from the heart out," and "there is times when the tears roll down my cheeks." Then follows "The Old Swimmin'-Hole." "Thoughts for the Discouraged Farmer" appeared a week later.

Under this pen-name James Whitcomb Riley made his literary bow, and his first book, "The Old Swimmin'-Hole and 'Leven More Poems," was published the next year.

Of his still earlier successes we read:

The father, a country lawyer, wished his son to study for admission to the bar, but, to quote from Nye's "Autobiography of Riley": "Finding that political economy and Blackstone didn't rime, he slid out of the office one hot, sultry afternoon, and ran away with a patent-medicine and concert wagon, from the tail end of which he was discovered by some relatives in the next town, violently abusing a bass-drum." Here he not only rewrote many of the songs sung by the company, but composed some original stories and verses. Once, in later years, after he had given a recital for President Cleveland and distinguished guests at the White House, some one asked him where he had found a certain poem that had received great applause. The reply was, "I wrote that myself to recite from the steps of a medicine-wagon in Indiana."

The American Minister to Colombia.—John Barrett, American Minister to Colombia, has done "yeoman service," says *M. A. P. in America*, "in promoting and restoring commercial and friendly treaties and relations with the South-American republics." He has had considerable experience in the diplomatic field. We read:

As American Minister to Argentina, where he remained only six months, he visited the entire republic and made exhaustive reports on its resources and possibilities, and stimulated interest and commercial activity between that country and the United States.

President Roosevelt transferred Mr. Barrett to Panama at a critical moment in its diplomatic affairs. Mr. Barrett cooperated with the Canal Commission for the complete arrangement of the relations between Panama and the Canal Zone, and also practically brought about a friendly settlement of the differences between Panama and Costa Rica over their boundaries. He received the thanks of both countries for his impartial and friendly interest and influence. Early in his mission to Panama he pointed out the difficulties and necessities of the situation on the Isthmus, and observations made by him at that time have been fully justified by later and present developments.

In Bogota his success has been even greater than in his other South-American missions. He went there at a time when the relations of the United States and Colombia were most strained, and the position of an American minister was most difficult. Six months after his arrival, however, over 500 people of the capital signified their friendliness and appreciation of his work by attending his Fourth of

San Francisco to New York in a Franklin—4000 miles by road—in 15 days, 2 hours, 12 minutes.

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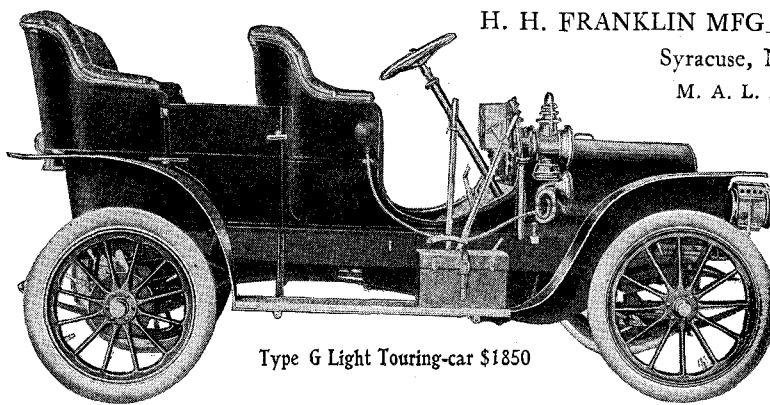
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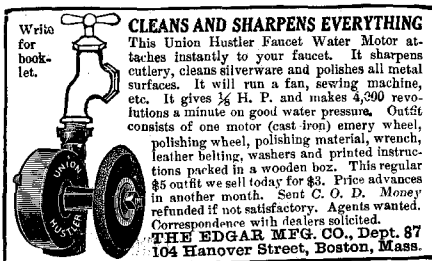
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July reception, which was the largest ever held by a legation of any country in the capital of Colombia.

It was therefore gratifying that just as the newspapers were announcing that President Reyes was disappointed at the attitude of the United States and would recall his minister at Washington, official despatches from Bogota announced that Minister Barrett and the President of Colombia had begun important negotiations for new treaties between Colombia and the United States and Colombia and Panama. The press and political leaders of Colombia have openly stated that if Mr. Barrett had been in Bogota at the time of the trouble over the Hay-Herran treaty, it would have been ratified by Colombia, and Panama would still be a part of that republic.

Beginning life by paying his own way and working his way through both preparatory school and college, Mr. Barrett entered journalism, winning marked success in that profession. He was appointed minister to Siam at the age of twenty-seven, and immediately attracted the attention of diplomats and the reading public by securing a settlement of the famous Cheek claim, involving several millions of dollars and the interpretation of American treaty rights in the Orient. He was a pioneer in awakening American interest in the trade opportunities of Asia, and traveled extensively and made important investigations in China, Japan, Siam, Korea, Siberia, the Philippine Islands, and India, subsequently writing and speaking extensively upon these countries. As delegate to the third Pan-American Conference in Mexico he saved the International Bureau of American Republics from practical break-up at the hands of its enemies, and greatly assisted Mr. Buchanan in his efforts to promote the cause of international arbitration. As Commissioner-General of Foreign Affairs of the St. Louis Exposition he secured, in spite of strong opposition and in the face of great difficulties, the extensive participation of Japan and China on a scale heretofore unequaled.

The Sultan of Brunei.—A most entertaining recital is given in *Harper's Magazine* by Mr. Poultney Bigelow, of his audience with "His Imperial Highness Sri Paduka Bawa Duli Sultan Hashim Jalil-Ul-Alam Akamadin Ibni Almerhum Sri Paduka Manlana Sultan Omar Ali Saijudin, the twenty-fifth of his illustrious dynasty in Brunei." The audience differed from the general order in nearly every particular. For instance, at the beginning we read:

My seat had been placed on the Sultan's right, immediately in front of a long brass smooth-bore muzzle-loading piece of artillery, behind which piece stood a brown gentleman with a turban on his head and a torch in his hand—said torch being occasionally used for the lighting of cigars. It would not have been etiquette to have asked whether the brass piece was or was not loaded.

Later on this description of the audience-chamber and the Sultan is given:

The audience-room itself was about sixty feet long by thirty wide—the ceiling seemed thirty feet high. At the lower end sat in a row six grandees of the palace; two of them wore white turbans, green waistcoats, and long white gowns—advertising the fact that they had been to Mecca and were consequently entitled to more respect than their colleagues. I was presented to each in turn—shook hands, and was then escorted to the other end of the chamber, where stood the throne.

In the middle of the room ran a long table suggesting the one in the House of Commons which divides the Government from the Opposition. On this table was a very familiar and very cheap reddish cloth such as is found on most tables in German beer-gardens.

There was another small round table immediately in front of the gaudy throne; and as we entered I noticed one whom I took to be a venerable Malay janitor arranging something there. This elderly gentleman offered me his hand—and then he waved us gracefully to the cane chairs at the muzzle of an artillery piece, of which there was one on each side of



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the throne, each being guarded by a group of Malays. I sat down as directed, wondering when the Sultan would appear.

Of course I was bubbling with curiosity: anent many things, and sought my information from my consular neighbor.

"Who is the old nut-cracker in the big chair?" quoth I in a hoarse whisper.

"That's Him!" returned my mentor, somewhat drily.

There was a painful pause. But how was I to have known that this was the great Sultan himself! I had met many crowned heads in my day. There was the great Moshesh of Basutoland—a monarch who greeted me in an opera-hat, a war-club, and a pair of spats. King Ja-Ja of West Africa also received me once in state—but then those two were negroes. Japanese and Siamese royalty have I met, to say nothing of the every-day article current in jaded Europe, but nothing anywhere prepared me for the Sultan of Brunei.

He wore a green smoking-cap about eight inches high, on which were worked texts from the Koran. On his feet he wore a pair of yellow gymnasium shoes, and beneath his dressing-gown I caught sight of white duck trousers. This gown looked in the dim light of the palace as tho it had been stained by some brownish juice, there were many spots, but more competent authorities assured me that those spots were ornaments worked upon the white cloth.

From his waist down there hung a blue cloth skirt—the conventional native sarong—and by his side was a spittoon which he used freely.

His lips were stained with a reddish juice, possibly of betel-nut, and he was evidently chewing this throughout the audience.

But his face was very kindly and his manner dignified. He reminded me of the late President Kruger; the lines of the mouth were the same, the eyes very similar—likewise the forehead. Each had the long interval between the nose and lip.

A Hymn in Thirty Minutes.—From "Wisconsin in Three Centuries," the *Youth's Companion* quotes the following account of the birth of a song of national circulation. "In the Sweet By and By," written by S. Fillmore Bennett, was the product of a few moments' labor in a country store, says *The Companion*, which then quotes from the book mentioned

It was about time for closing business in the evening when J. P. Webster, whose melodies have made Wisconsin famous, came into the store, feeling somewhat depressed.

I said to Webster, "What is the matter now?"

He replied: "It is no matter; it will be all right by and by."

The idea of the hymn came to me like a flash of sunshine, and I replied: "The sweet by and by. Why would not that make a good hymn?"

"Maybe it would," he said indifferently.

I then turned to my desk and penned the hymn as fast as I could write. I handed it to Mr. Webster. As he read it his eyes kindled and his whole demeanor changed. Stepping to the desk he began writing the notes instantly.

In a few moments he requested Mr. Bright to hand him his violin, and he played with little hesitation the beautiful melody from the notes. A few moments later he had jotted down the notes for the different parts and the chorus.

I do not think it was more than thirty minutes from the time I took my pencil to write the words before the hymn and the notes had all been completed, and four of us were singing it exactly as it appeared in the "Signet Ring" a few days later, and as it has been sung the world over ever since.

English Advice to a German Admiral.—When Admiral Dewey was trying to keep the harbor of Manila blockaded he had occasional difficulties with Admiral Diedrichs of the German fleet, who lost few opportunities to annoy him. The late Admiral Chichester, on the other hand, who was then a captain and in charge of the English fleet, extended to him

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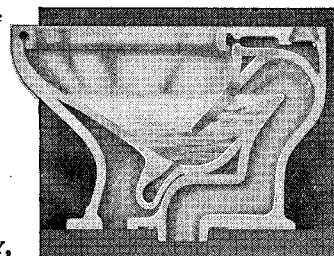
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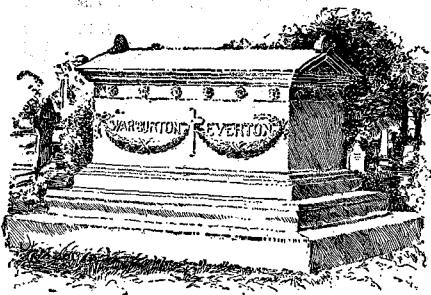
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every courtesy due to the commander of the blockading forces. The recent death of the English Admiral leads *Harper's Weekly* to repeat a story of his advice to the German commander, when the latter had received what he thought an insult at the hands of Dewey:

On one occasion Admiral Diedrichs, the German, sent out the *Irene* on an unrevealed errand, and without the customary notification to the commander of the blockading fleet. Admiral Dewey had suffered, he thought, sufficiently from that sort of thing, and so he sent a vessel across the *Irene's* bows and notified her captain that she would not be permitted to depart without a statement as to her destination. It was not Admiral Diedrichs's mission to quarrel with both the American and the English fleets, so, on critical occasions, he sought to find out Captain Chichester's purpose in case of a collision. Going on board Chichester's ship, he angrily exclaimed, "Did you see what Dewey did to my ship?"

"Yes," replied Chichester.

"What would you have done if it had been an English ship?"

"Well," said Chichester, conveniently assuming that the *Irene's* captain had sailed without orders from Diedrichs, "I'd have put my captain in arrest, and then I'd have gone on board the *Olympia* and apologized to Admiral Dewey for having such a fool in command of one of my ships."

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

The Most Unkindest Cut.—BUDDING POET—"Have you read my 'Descent into Hades'?"
WORLDLY PERSON—"No, but I should like to see it very much."—*The Sketch*.

On the Scent.—CRIMSON RAMBLER—"Are you burning gasoline in dat automobile, mister?"
SPARKS—"No, my friend; I'm trying alcohol just for an experiment!"

CRIMSON RAMBLER—"I thought so. Would you mind me hangin' on behind for a mile or so, jest fer de smell?"—*Puck*.

Rectifying a Mistake of Nature.—ETHEL—"What a finely chiseled mouth you have! It ought to be on a girl's face."

JACK—"Well, I seldom miss an opportunity."—*Illustrated Bist*.

Goldsmith Revived.—A company was playing "She Stoops to Conquer" in a small Western town last winter, when a man without any money, wishing to see the show, stepped up to the box-office and said:

"Pass me in, please."

The box office man gave a loud, harsh laugh.

"Pass you in, what for?" he asked.

The applicant drew himself up and answered haughtily:

"What for? Why, because I am Oliver Goldsmith, author of the play."

"Oh, I beg your pardon, sir," replied the other in a shocked voice, as he hurriedly wrote out an order for a box.—*Argonaut*.

An Easy One.—WILSON—"Here's a problem for you, old man. A donkey was tied to a rope six feet long; eighteen feet away there was a bundle of hay, and the donkey wanted to get at the hay. How did he manage it?"

SHARP—"Oh, I've heard that one before. You want me to say, 'I give it up,' and you'll say, 'So did the donkey.'"

WILSON—"Not at all."

SHARP—"Then, how did he do it?"

WILSON—"Just walked up to the hay and ate it."

SHARP—"But you said he was tied to a rope six feet long."

WILSON—"So he was. But, you see, the rope wasn't tied to anything. Quite simple, isn't it?"—*Pittsburg Index*.

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His Golden Opportunity.—A Baltimore man tells of an address made to some school-children in that city by a member of the Board of Trustees:

"My young friends," said the speaker, "let me urge upon you the necessity of not only reading good books, but also of owning them, so that you may have access to them at all times. Why, when I was a young man I used frequently to work all night to earn money to buy books, and then get up before daylight to read them!"—*Success*.

Was Well Fixed.—One of the churches in a little, western town is so fortunate as to have a young woman as its pastor. She was called to the door of the parsonage one day, and saw there a much embarrassed young farmer of the German type.

"Dey said der minister lived in dis house," he said.

"Yes," replied the fair pastor.

"Vell—m—I want to kit merrit!"

"To get married? Very well, I can marry you," said the ministress encouragingly.

"Oh, but I got a girl already," was the disconcerting reply.—*Town and Country*.

Pinched the Wrong Knee.—The late Archbishop of Canterbury was for many years fearful of a stroke of paralysis.

Seated at the right of Countess T— at a brilliant banquet, he startled the guests by arising and remarking:

"Brethren, it has come at last—that which I have feared for forty years—a stroke of paralysis. I have been pinching my knee for the last twenty minutes and can't find the least sensation there."

"Pardon me," said the Countess, "but it was my knee that you were pinching."—*Boston Transcript*.

Thought He Saw Double.—A worthy professor was invited to dine at the house of a lady of fashion.

The day was hot, the wine cool, the professor's thirst great, and the fair neighbor with whom the professor was engaged in a lively conversation filled his glass as often as it was emptied.

When the company rose from the table, the professor noticed, to his great consternation, that he was unsteady on his feet.

In his anxiety to save appearances, he repaired to the drawing-room, where the lady of the house yielded to the wishes of her lady friends and ordered the nurse to bring in the baby twins.

The pair were lying together on a pillow, and the nurse presented them for inspection to the person nearest the door, who happened to be the professor.

The latter gazed intently at them for a while, as if deciding whether or not there were two or one, and then said, somewhat huskily:

"Really, what a bonny little child!"—*People's Magazine*.

Toole's One-Act Play.—Here is a good story of the late Mr. Toole that will be new to many of our readers:

"What I want is a bright, short play," said Toole to the amateur, who had brought him a six-act drama.

"How do you mean—a short, bright drama?" asked the author. "Can you give me an idea?"

"Oh, yes," said Toole, "here's one. It's direct and leaves much to the imagination."

"It is in one act."

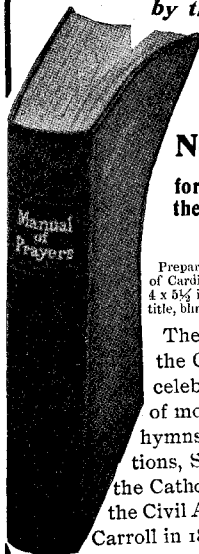
"When the curtain goes up two persons are discovered on a sofa, one a pretty young woman, the other a nice-looking young fellow. They embrace; neither of them says a word. Then a door opens at the back, and a commercial traveler enters. He wears an overcoat and carries an umbrella. You can tell at once by his manner that he is the husband of the young woman. At least, that would be the inference of every intelligent playgoer."

"The husband takes off his coat, draws from his pocket a heavy Colt's revolver and in the midst of the silent embrace of hero and heroine fires."

"The young woman falls dead."

"He fires again and the young man is similarly disposed of. Then the murderer comes forward, puts on a pair of eyeglasses and proceeds to contemplate his sanguinary work. 'Great heavens!' he exclaims. 'I am on the wrong floor.'"—*Reynolds's Newspaper*.

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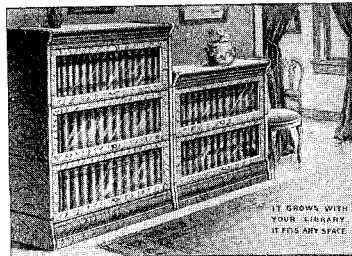
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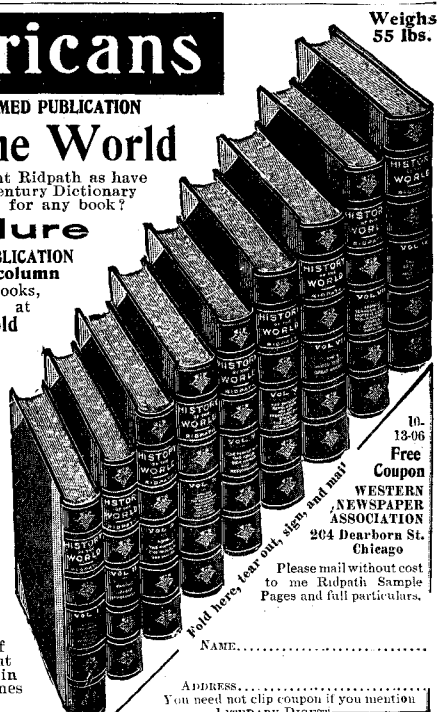
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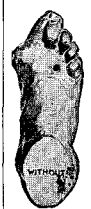
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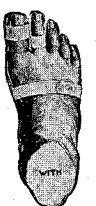
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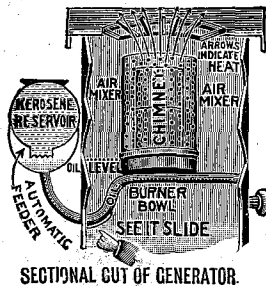
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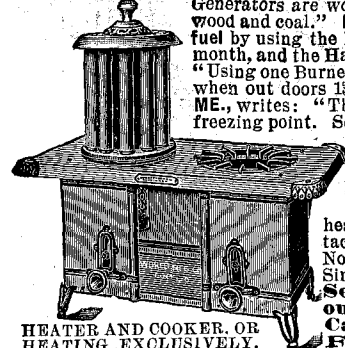
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DAUGHTER—“O papa! He'd die for me!”

PAPA—“Oh, that's all right—tell him to go as far as he likes. I was afraid he wanted to marry you.”—*Cleveland Leader.*

Must Be Stopped.—WOULD-BE PASSENGER (to conductor)—“All the cars are full; it is disgusting, this railroad. Please tell the company, from me, that if this continues, I will withdraw my patronage and buy an automobile.”—*Translation from L'Illustration for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Easily Distinguished.—BARONESS (to her stylishly dressed cook)—“Why, Fanny, what elegance! It would be difficult to distinguish the lady from the cook.”

COOK—“Don't worry, madam; the cooking would tell.”—*Meggendorfer Blätter.*

No Magnified Food.—There was a little Scotch boy who had the quality of astuteness highly developed. The boy's grandmother was packing his lunch for him to take to school one morning. Suddenly looking up into the old lady's face, he said:

“Grandmother, does yer specs magnify?”

“A little, my child,” she answered.

“Aweel, then,” said the boy, “I wad juist like it if ye wad tak' them aff when ye're packin' my loonch.”—*Argonaut.*

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A sailor named Taylor was wrecked on a whaler—the sea was about to prevail. When lucky for Taylor the foundering whaler caught up with a slumbering whale. “In order to sail her to harbor,” said Taylor, “myself I'll avail o' this gale.” So Taylor, the sailor, the sail o' the whaler did nail o'er the tail o' the whale.—*Life.*

A Ready Tongue.—DISHY BILL—“I hesitate to ask you concerning such a matter, but a glance will show you the state of my trousers at the knees, and, madam, if you have an old pair—”

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DISHY BILL—“Ah, yes; excuse me—an old prayer rug which you have discarded, it would be thankfully received.”—*Puck.*

The Notable Mrs. Noah.—A clergyman happened to tell his son one Saturday afternoon what lesson he would read in church the next morning. The boy got hold of his father's Bible, found the lesson's place, and glued together the connecting pages.

In consequence the clergyman read to his flock the following day that “when Noah was 120 years old he took unto himself a wife, who was”—here he turned the page—“140 cubits long, 40 cubits wide, built of gopher wood, and covered with pitch in and out.”

After reading the passage, the clergyman read it again to verify it. Then, pushing back his spectacles, he looked gravely at the congregation and said:

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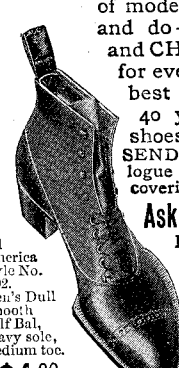
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CURRENT EVENTS.

Foreign.

September 28.—Advices from Victoria report more raids by armed Japanese sealers on the rookeries in Bering Sea. A number of men are killed in fighting between guards and raiders.

The Sinai boundary dispute between Great Britain and Turkey is finally settled by the withdrawal of Turkish troops from the peninsula.

The Pope declares in an interview that his veto on the French Separation law will remain in force absolutely until the legislators confess their error in flouting Catholic doctrines and divine rulings.

September 29.—Secretary Taft issues a proclamation at Havana, taking temporary charge of the Government of Cuba.

The Foreign Offices of Great Britain, Germany, and France approve the decision of the United States to take charge of the Cuban Government until order is restored.

Sir William Treloar is elected Lord Mayor of London.

September 30.—Premier Sarrien and Minister Clemenceau, in speeches in Paris, attack the policy of the Vatican regarding the Separation law, and declare that the law will be enforced.

October 1.—Of the sixteen balloons which set out from Paris, September 30, in the international competition for the Gordon Bennett Cup, the balloon of Lieutenant Lahm, one of the American competitors, makes the longest sail, landing in Yorkshire, England.

Secretary Taft makes a speech at the opening of the University of Havana, explaining the disinterestedness of the United States toward Cuba. The address is warmly applauded.

October 2.—The Executive Committee of the Socialists at Warsaw decides to resume terrorist measures.

October 3.—Many wrecks and heavy loss of life are reported as the result of a gale off the French coast.

October 4.—The Czar returns to Peterhof after a cruise in Finnish waters.

The Catholics of Brittany declare that they will rise in rebellion if their churches are closed by the French Government in pursuance of the Separation law.

Domestic.

September 28.—The loss of life reported from Mobile, the center of the recent hurricane-swept district, is estimated at fifty, and the property loss at \$3,000,000.

Baron des Planches, Italian Ambassador at Washington and dean of the Diplomatic Corps, resigns.

September 29.—Sir Thomas Lipton arrives in New York and intimates that he desires once more to challenge for the *America's* Cup.

President Roosevelt witnesses target practise on board the battleship *Missouri* off Cape Cod and dines with the sailors at their mess.

September 30.—Attorney-General Moody orders that suits be brought against a number of railroads for 181 alleged violations of the safety-appliance law.

The pension-roll for the year ending June 30 shows a net decrease of 12,470 in the number of pensions.

October 1.—The President returns from Oyster Bay to Washington.

The meat-packers in session in Chicago organize a national protective association.

"Al" Adams, millionaire "policy king," dies in New York.

October 2.—It is announced in Washington that Secretary Shaw and Attorney-General Moody will retire soon and that Ambassador Meyer will accept one of the portfolios made vacant.

President Joseph Smith, of the Mormon Church, is bound over to answer at court for unlawfully living with five wives at Salt Lake City.

Dr. Fred A. Cook, of Brooklyn, ascends Mt. McKinley, in Alaska, the highest peak in North America.

October 3.—The President announces the appointment of Charles E. Magoon as Provisional Governor of Cuba. General Bell is ordered to accompany him to Havana to take charge of the United States troops in Cuba.

October 4.—President Roosevelt, in speeches at Harrisburg and York, Pennsylvania, urges the control of the business use of wealth and at the same time warns against the "apostles of unrest."

John B. Moran is nominated for Governor by the Democrats of Massachusetts at Boston.

John D. Rockefeller, in an interview, condemns governmental control of trade, saying that the nation must build up, not tear down, if it is to win in the battle with foreigners for supremacy.

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR



In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"M. B. W." Montreal, Can.—"Kindly explain the difference between *necessaries* and *necessities*. Is 'necessities' used correctly in the following sentence: 'She lived entirely alone in one room, denying herself even the necessities of life'?"

Necessaries are those things which are indispensable to some determinate purpose. They are essential requisites. The word *necessaries* is a flexible term in the law, not absolute. It has relation in each case to the person's financial and social condition in life, and not merely to such things as are needful to sustain life. "Necessaries of life" is a perfectly proper expression, and since "necessities" are indispensable requisites to an end desired, the latter word may be used correctly instead of "necessaries" in the expression already cited.

"P. R. A." Detroit, Mich.—"Is there any possible authority for the words *wineglassesful* and *cupsful*?"

There is not. In each case, however, the idea may be expressed in two ways; thus, *wineglassfuls*, or, if more than one glass, *wine-glasses full*; *cupsfuls* or *cups full*.

"F. M. T." Huntington, W. Va.—"What is the meaning of the word *valorization* as applied to the coffee-market, and whence comes the word?"

The term is probably from the Spanish *valorizar*, *valorar*, meaning to appraise, and possibly refers to the valuation of the crop before harvesting.

"W. P." White Plains, N. Y.—"What is the origin of the incident of the ground-hog's appearance on February 2 as indicative of a weather prediction?"

It is merely rural tradition based on a common superstition that if on Candlemas day (February 2) the ground-hog or woodchuck, coming out of his hole, sees his shadow in the sunshine he retreats to the hole for six weeks longer. This is said to be a sign of a late spring. If, however, he does not see his shadow there will be an early spring.

"J. R. B." Knoxville, Pa.—"Who is the author of the line 'I'm monarch of all I survey'?"

William Cowper (1731-1800), but the verses were supposed to be written by Alexander Selkirk.

"D. H. T." New York city.—"Kindly inform me whether *amber* is a vegetable or a mineral product?"

Amber is a fossilized vegetable resin which in mineralogy is known as *succinite*. It is hard, brittle, and translucent, yellowish brown or light yellow, and is found in small masses in various parts of the world, especially on the shores of the Baltic.

"Twenty-three," Gambier, O.—"Which of the following sentences is correct: 'Washington, the father of his country,' or 'Washington, the father of our country?' Whence the title?"

This is a case of tweedledee and tweedledum. Both sentences may be used, but the first is the one most commonly applied to Washington, who was undoubtedly the father of *his* country. Since that time, however, his country has outgrown its original limits and many persons have shared in the expansion. The title was first conferred on Cicero by the Roman Senate and later was borne by several of the Caesars.

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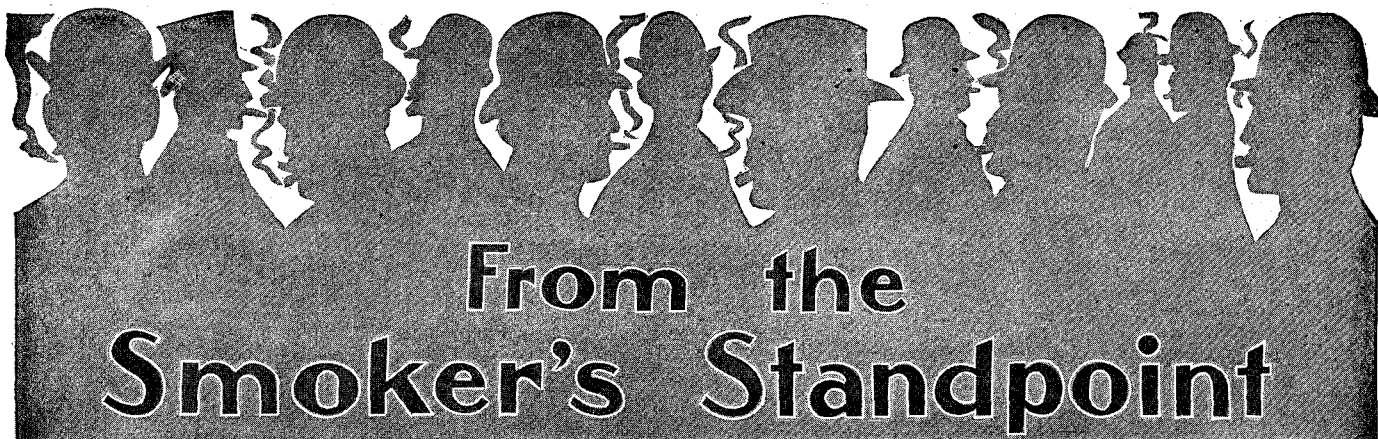
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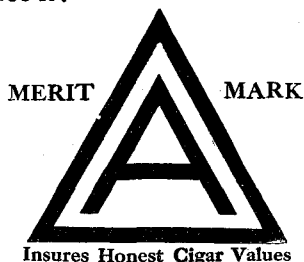
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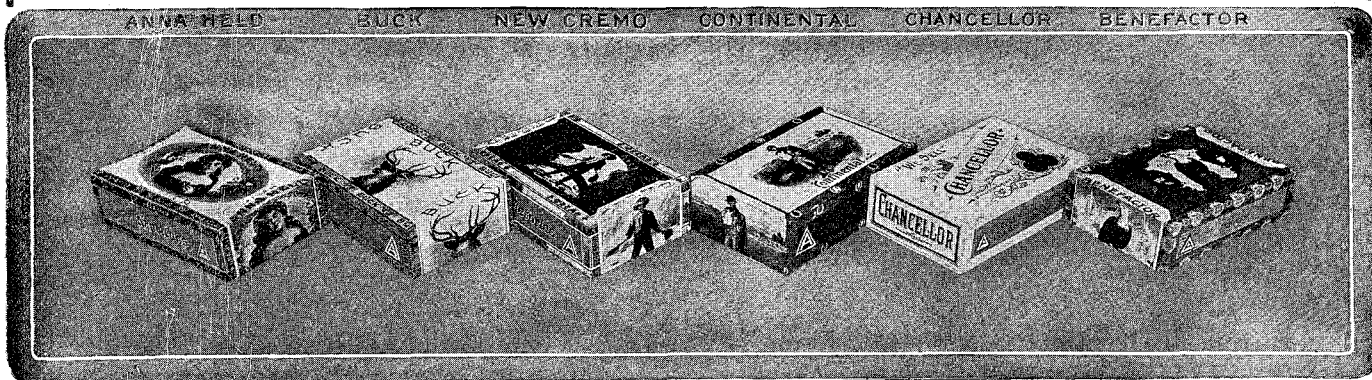
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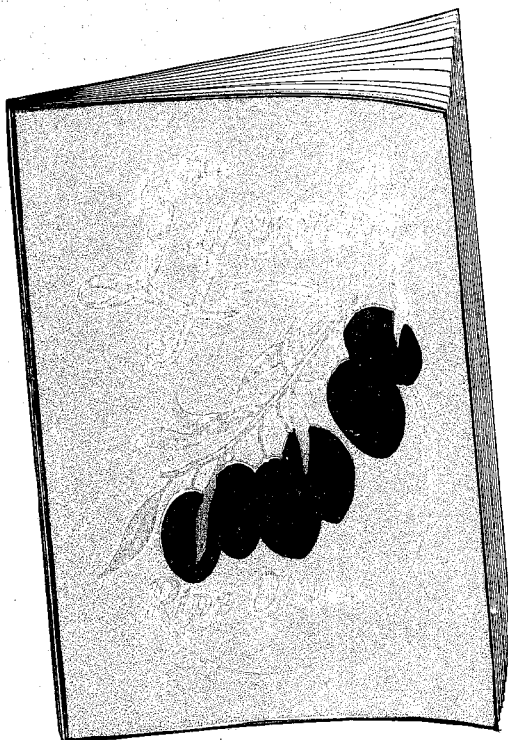
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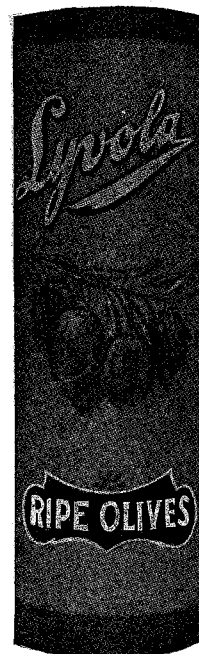
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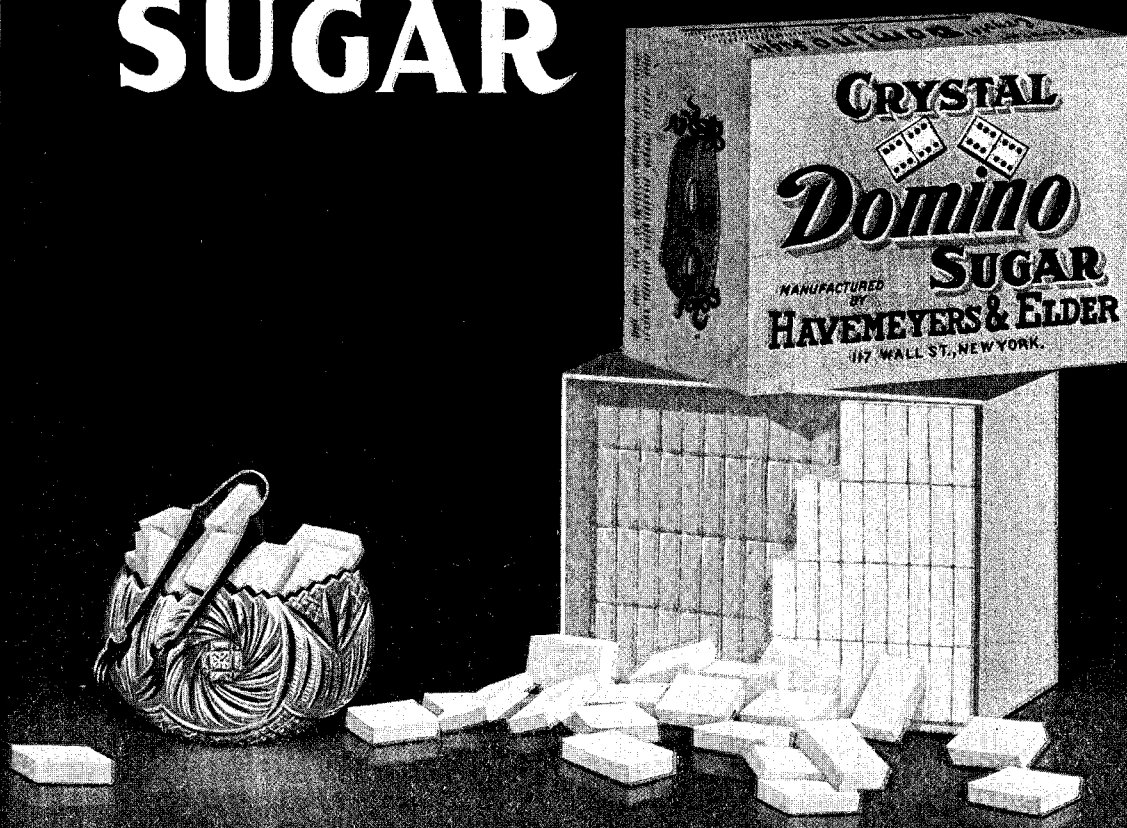
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